THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron
Literary Journal
London Chron.
Brit. Press—Globe
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
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The Traveller
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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, Post-paid. 1805.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1805.

Meteorological Table for April, 1805. By W. Cary, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1805.
Mar.	°	°	°		
27	33	41	33	29,92	cloudy
28	32	40	32	30,11	fair
29	34	39	38	,05	cloudy
30	40	56	48	29,90	fhowery
31	47	55	46	,85	fair
A. 1	46	56	45	,78	fair
2	46	57	48	,98	fair
3	47	56	46	,98	fair
4	45	44	40	,42	rain
5	39	42	41	,57	ftormy
6	39	45	42	,78	rain
7	42	51	44	30,21	fair
8	39	53	40	,34	fair
9	38	54	42	,33	fair
10	39	53	43	,17	fair
11	41	55	45	29,93	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1805.
Ap.	°	°	°		
12	45	61	45	29,77	fair
13	43	59	46	,62	fair
14	47	58	45	,44	fair
15	45	54	41	,42	fhowery.
16	42	48	40	,50	cloudy
17	41	47	45	,80	fhowery.
18	45	54	44	,95	fair
19	45	56	46	30,05	fair
20	40	59	48	,19	fair
21	51	62	46	,18	fair
22	43	56	40	,06	fair
23	39	48	40	29,99	fair
24	38	53	42	,47	cloudy
25	45	47	45	,84	hail fhowers,
26	45	53	40	,42	fair [wi. thun.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending April 20, 1805.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	93	11	58	4	47	0	29	8	45	7
Surrey	107	4	52	0	45	4	30	10	46	0
Hertford	88	0	40	6	47	0	27	0	41	6
Bedford	91	2	76	9	47	4	29	4	41	7
Huntingd.	89	0	00	0	45	4	24	8	37	7
Northam.	89	4	68	0	48	0	25	0	43	0
Rutland	88	3	00	0	51	0	25	0	45	6
Leiceſter	89	2	00	0	50	10	25	8	45	2
Nottingh.	99	0	72	0	53	6	29	6	45	6
Derby	92	0	00	0	58	3	31	9	50	7
Stafford	97	0	00	0	54	4	29	9	52	9
Salop	91	10	70	8	54	8	28	1	00	0
Hereford	87	4	51	2	48	0	27	10	50	1
Worceſter	92	0	00	0	52	1	29	3	50	3
Warwick	98	8	00	0	56	0	28	8	57	4
Wilts	86	8	00	0	44	2	29	6	54	0
Berks	88	0	00	0	46	6	28	2	48	11
Oxford	90	10	00	0	46	7	27	9	45	3
Bucks	93	10	00	0	47	6	27	9	44	5
Brecon	83	2	51	2	48	9	25	8	00	0
Montgom.	93	7	00	0	43	2	22	1	00	0
Radnor	85	3	00	0	48	11	26	8	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

91	8	00	8	48	0	26	11	47	6

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

84	3	34	2	38	3	23	10	36	6

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	98	8	52	0	42	2	30	3	43	9
Kent	107	6	00	0	47	2	33	6	46	2
Suſſex	105	0	00	0	00	0	36	0	46	0
Suffolk	92	5	00	0	44	2	29	4	40	9
Cambrid.	84	6	00	0	43	10	20	3	39	10
Norfolk	93	2	00	0	40	9	23	0	39	9
Lincoln	87	3	64	9	48	2	23	7	41	4
York	81	1	68	5	43	8	24	10	40	11
Durham	89	5	00	0	00	0	25	0	00	0
Northum.	88	11	64	0	42	6	24	2	00	0
Cumberl.	89	6	58	6	41	11	27	4	00	0
Weſtmor.	100	2	62	0	38	8	28	6	00	0
Lancaſter	89	10	00	0	58	8	28	5	48	1
Cheſter	86	9	00	0	00	0	30	8	00	0
Flint	96	9	00	0	53	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	96	10	00	0	52	10	27	2	57	8
Angleſea	80	0	00	0	49	0	29	0	00	0
Carnarvon	86	8	00	0	43	4	22	6	00	0
Merioneth	91	4	00	0	49	4	24	10	00	0
Cardigan	84	0	00	0	38	0	20	0	00	0
Pembroke	81	8	00	0	49	3	20	6	00	0
Carmarth.	94	8	00	0	52	9	20	10	00	0
Glamorg.	80	8	00	0	56	0	25	4	00	0
Glouceſt.	91	9	00	0	50	11	28	7	54	6
Somerſet	92	8	00	0	47	6	24	5	52	0
Monmo.	91	10	00	0	50	4	00	0	00	0
Devon	101	3	00	0	46	10	29	0	00	0
Cornwall	96	7	00	0	46	11	25	6	00	0
Dorſet	92	1	00	0	47	0	35	11	00	0
Hants	99	4	00	0	46	1	32	3	52	9

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	94	3	64	1	44	7	26	2	42	9
2	90	2	60	8	44	1	25	6	40	6
3	93	2	60	8	40	9	23	0	39	9
4	83	9	64	0	46	1	24	2	40	7
5	89	3	64	0	42	6	24	7	37	6
6	92	6	39	8	41	1	27	7	47	6

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
7	89	0	60	8	58	8	28	8	48	1
8	91	0	60	8	49	10	24	4	58	10
9	84	6	60	8	48	0	21	2	47	6
10	92	2	60	8	50	0	25	9	53	3
11	98	11	60	8	46	11	27	3	47	6
12	96	3	60	8	46	2	33	8	56	4

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For APRIL, 1805.

LETTER XVII. ON PRISONS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sambrook Court, April 14.*

IN perusing the following, similar reflections might be applied as were excited by the antecedent letter; but here indeed the contrast of misrule and disorder are more conspicuous, and almost incredible; for who could believe, were not the fact notorious and incontrovertible, that in all the prisons of the great and populous towns of Sheffield and Doncaster, where Vice, as is the unhappy situation of all manufacturing places, is more generally prevalent, no Chaplain is appointed for the instruction of the prisoner, nor consequently any divine service performed, to enlighten his mind, and beget repentance and reformation!

If the promulgation of those pure doctrines of Christianity, designed to promote happiness here, and to transfer it to eternity, are held in little estimation by the wealthy manufacturer, or may be considered as affording too great and consoling a boon to a thoughtless and miserable fellow-creature; a sense of decent morality, and of the due observance of municipal regulation and order, it might reasonably be presumed, would have forced itself upon the cold and prudent conformist, as well as upon the wealthy or sordid citizen, as equally conducive to their private emolument and public security. Glorious it is to the expanded system of genuine Christianity, as it was once declared, that "*the prisoner was visited, and to the poor the Gospel was preached;*" but, although the Mammon of Sheffield may not feel the sympathies of humanity, nor his votaries the amities of the Gospel, a regard to the peace of the citizens, and of submission to the laws of the country, it might have been presumed, would have induced the managers, whilst they disregarded the functions of Religion, at least to have ordered the act for the preservation of health, and the clause against the use of spirituous liquors, to be hung up, being individuals equally amenable to the laws as the most abject prisoner under their control; and their non-observance of them certainly is more criminal in proportion to their superior rank and information. If moral and judicial apathy be thus superadded to the neglect of religious duties in the governors and directors of the dismal chambers of human depravity and misery, will not the morals of the intoxicated and imprisoned objects necessarily amalgamate with the description of the Poet?

"Forthwith Reason quits
Her empire to confusion, and misrule,
And vain debates; then twenty tongues at once
Conspire in senseless jargon; nought is heard
But din, and various clamour, and mad rant."

PHILLIPS's Cyder, b. III. p. 114.

The necessity of reviving and improving our penal laws has long been urged by some of the best-informed Legislators in this kingdom; whilst others have concluded that the difficulties were either insurmountable, or that their antiquity had rendered them too venerable for the touch of modern reformers; but is it not surprizing that, whilst improvement is progressive

greſſive in every other department of human œconomy and convenience, the Law ſhould alone afford an exception, and error be tolerated as venerable becauſe it claims antiquity? Had the laws of the Medes and Perſians never been changed, what a baneful ſyſtem of juriſprudence muſt have governed the human race! A ſyſtem as unjuſtifiable as the practice in the courts of the *Sheffield priſon* for debtors, where the coſts of a ſuit in which one penny damages was given amounted to *ſeventeen ſhillings and ſix-pence**! In order to make error appear venerable, antiquity indeed might here be appealed to as high at leaſt as Shakſpeare, who exclaims,

"Merciful heav'n!
Thou rather with thy ſharp and ſulph'rous bolt
Split'ſt the unwedgeable and gnarled oak
Than the *ſoft myrtle*."
Meaſure for Meaſure, act II. ſc. 7.

As the ſun, after being obſcured by a dark cloud, appears more luminous, and the calm that ſucceeds a ſtorm is contemplated with increaſed ſatisfaction; ſo the mind, retreating from the repulſive dungeons of *Doncaſter* and *Sheffield*, dwells upon *Wakefield houſe of correction* with a degree of pleaſure that might otherwiſe have proved leſs gratifying, and views chaſtiſement with compaſſion elevated by hope, and the infliction of puniſhment as conducive to moral reflection and future reformation. In this contraſt of virtuous management and pious ſurveillance in the magiſtrates of Wakefield, I am led to apply individually the words of Ximenes, as ſpoken by that virtuous cardinal to a Mooriſh prince whom he converted to the religion of Chriſt:

"Hence the true Chriſtian, lord of appetite,
The vanquiſher of low but fierce reſentments,
Which in a painful fever keep the ſoul
Free from impediments, purſues with ardour
All that adorns and meliorates the man,
That poliſhes our life, or ſooths its ills.
Whene'er Compaſſion with her gliſt'ning eye
Points to the ſqualid cottage of Affliction,
Jews, Moors, and Infidels, are all his brethren.
Could he in ſome remote and barbarous land,
By powerful gold, or ſalutary arts,
Make pale diſtreſs give way to blooming joy,
He'd traverſe wilds or ſwelling ſeas to court
The god-like office; his expanded heart
In every climate feels itſelf at home."
STOCKDALE's Ximenes.

A fair Correſpondent, whoſe friendſhip and inſtruction I cannot too highly eſtimate, and whoſe youth and beauty, however attractive, are leſs ſo than her mental charms, has thus expreſſed herſelf upon the philanthropic ſentiments exhibited in this tragedy:

"I wiſh the world at large would contemplate theſe lines, and then have their eyes *directed* to their glorious accompliſhment in the perſon of Mr. Neild. Such examples might arouſe the ſpirit of Chriſtian charity, now ſleeping in the boſoms of many rich and powerful men. How few are there who conſider their overflowing coffers as the treaſuries of the poor! How few who have ever known the delicious melody of a voice trembling with rapturous gratitude! who have taſted the tears of compaſſion! who have banqueted on the ſmiles of the unfortunate, who, but for their conſolations, never would have ſmiled again! Such bliſs is not of Mahomet's paradiſe, neither is it of the Sybarite luxuries of this world."

* One of theſe warrants is now in my poſſeſſion; but, from ſubſequent enquiry, it does not appear that theſe courts are more ſevere or expenſive than others in general, although the trivial ſums for which ſuits are inſtituted muſt fall heavily upon the lower claſſes of the community, to the ruin of many families, and thereby annually augment the poor-rates, the amount of which is now become ſuch an evil, as, in the opinion of the excellent Bernard (Introduction for bettering the Condition of the Poor), is even more alarming than the national debt. What muſt be the reſult of 100,000 law-ſuits a year but beggary to many? The event of a ſuit has often been to both plaintiff and defendant confinement in the ſame priſon. From a letter I received yeſterday from my friend Neild, there is reaſon to hope that theſe ſubjects are under his conſideration, and that his remarks may be communicated to the publick.

May

May it be felt in the bosom of every magistrate, and possess the hearts of those who controul the captive, and direct the destinies of the miserable, is the wish of

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM.

Doncaster Town-gaol. Joseph Farrington, serjeant at mace, gaoler, and Thomas Hill, beadle of the town, deputy. Salary, 10l. 10s. and cloaths and a laced hat every year. Fees: debtors, 2s. 6d.; felons, 1s. 4d. Transports, 1s. *per* mile. No chaplain, or religious attentions. Surgeon from the Dispensary when wanted. Allowance, 4d. and 6d. *per* day.

This gaol is a detached building in St. Sepulchre Gate-street, and has a house for the keeper which overlooks the court; there is inscribed on a stone in front, John Whitaker, esq. Mayor 1779. For all descriptions of prisoners there is a small flagged court-yard with a pump in it. Felons have two good-sized rooms below, one of which is totally dark, except a small aperture in the door; the other has an iron grated window not glazed, and a small aperture in the door; over these are two rooms with iron-grated and glazed windows for debtors, each of the doors has a small aperture; the rooms have fire-places, and the Borough allows firing in the winter, straw on wood bedsteads, two blankets and a rug. Debtors are committed to this gaol by process issuing out of Borough Writs to any amount, as are likewise those for smaller sums, by the Court of Requests.

There being no *sewer*, or means for decent cleanliness, the prison was most intolerably offensive at my visit; and the gaolor told me it was usually so, and that it had been whitewashed but twice in ten years by the *Corporation*, but that the prisoners had sometimes bought whitewash and done it themselves. Prisoners, August 14, 1802, one debtor, one felon, both together!

Sheffield Prison, for debtors. Gaoler, Godfrey Fox; salary, none. Fees, in the High Court, for commitment, and turnkey, 1l. 5s. In the Low Court 6d. Garnish 2s. 6d. High Court debtors; Low Court debtors 1s. 2d. (This is expended for coals, candles, and soap, for their mutual benefit.) Chaplain none, nor any religious attention paid to prisoners. Surgeon: Mr. Moorhouse attends the sick in prison as surgeon for the overseers of the poor, from whom he has a salary. Allowance: None, but casual relief from the overseers of the poor to those who cannot work: in which case High Court debtors have 3s. and Low Court 2s per week. This gaol for the liberty of Hallamshire is the property of the Duke of Norfolk, and is for debtors only, and those of two descriptions, commonly called the HIGH and LOW COURT prisoners, viz. the High are detained for debts above ten pounds, by virtue of a process from the courts at Westminster, directed to the chief bailiff of the liberty of Hallamshire, &c.: and are entitled to the same privileges in the law as prisoners in York castle. They have a day-room about five yards square, which has two windows that look into the street, and four rooms up stairs, two for men, and one for women to sleep in; the fourth is a work-shop. The keeper furnishes beds at 10½d. per week each, and two sleep in a bed. Prisoners, 14th Nov. 1801, four; 14th August 1802, five.

The LOW COURT prisoners are detained for debts under 40s. by virtue of a process from the court-baron of the manor of Sheffield, held under a particular act of parliament obtained for that purpose, directing that three months imprisonment shall discharge the prisoner from debt and costs, if the same be not sooner paid or satisfied*. They have two rooms, about 5 yards by 4 each, with fire-places; the iron-grated windows look into the court. In these they work and sleep, which makes them filthy beyond description; and four rooms are lately added at the top of the house, one of which is for the women at night. Prisoners find their own straw and firing. The court-yard has a damp earth floor, and is 12 yards by 6. It is the only one, and where both sexes associate together. At my visit, *Sunday*, 15th August 1802, the low-court prisoners were busy sifting cinders in it; the ashes of which they sell for three shillings per load. There were then about two cart loads, which were to be fetched away next day. Upon conversing with the civil and communicative gaoler, I found their debts were frequently for the non-payment of alehouse scores; and this I have observed to be the case in most large manufacturing towns, where idleness and drunkenness prevail. It would operate a good

* See the act of the Court Baron 29th of Geo. II.

good effect, if, in the bills for the recovery of *small debts*, there was a *clause to prohibit arrests for those contracted in public houses*. The actions entered in Sheffield Court every three weeks are on an average 300; and, the gaol being small, it frequently happens that there are more warrants against the persons of defendants than can be executed between court-day and court-day.

There is no difference in the length of time of commitment between one penny damages and 39*s.* 11*d.*; to either of which the costs are always added, and are of the same amount, viz. 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* on trial, and 17*s.* 6*d.* on enquiry.

Water is accessible to all during the day, and to fill their pitchers at night. Prisoners, 14th Nov. 1801, fourteen; August 14, 1802, seventeen.

Sheffield Town Gaol, the *Lobbies* under the Town-hall; three dark cells, which open into a narrow passage, the largest eight feet square, and six feet high. Each door has an aperture of six inches diameter. Plank bedsteads, with straw. An offensive sewer in the corner of each cell. When the quarter-sessions are held at this town, offenders are locked-up a night or two in this prison. I went into it (though in day-time) with a lighted candle. Prisoners, 14th August 1802, none.

Sheffield-gaol, for the Manor of *Ecclesfall*, is the property of Earl Fitzwilliam, built about ten years ago; Gaoler, William Needham; salary, none. Fees on discharge, 6*d.*; garnish, 1*s.* 2*d.* Allowance and regulations, the same as the Low Court Debtors in the town. A court, 18 yards by 15, with a pump in it; a day-room, about 14 yards square, in which debtors work; two lodging-rooms, 6 yards by 3 yards, with two large glazed windows; the rooms are partitioned off, to receive six debtors singly, who find their own beds, or straw. The average number of prisoners here, is five; but there was none at my visit, the 14th of August, 1802. In none of the Sheffield prisons, is the Act for the preservation of health, or the clauses against spirituous liquors, hung up; neither is there any chaplain, or any religious attention whatever paid to the prisoners. It was, therefore, without surprize I found the Low Court debtors busily employed in sifting cinders on a *Sunday*.

House of Correction, Wakefield.—Gaoler, Charles S. V. Straubenzee; salary, 250*l.*; an excellent house to live in, with coals allowed, and taxes paid by the county. Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Brown; salary, 50*l.*: duty twice a week; Thursday, prayers; Sunday, prayers and a sermon. Surgeon, Mr. Walker; makes a bill.

Allowance.—Breakfast every day, one quart of oatmeal pottage, and half a pound of bread; supper, the same. Sunday and Thursday dinner, half a pound of boiled beef, and one pound of vegetables, or potatoes. Monday and Friday, one quart of broth from beef of yesterday, with herbs, and half a pound of bread. Tuesday, quarter of a pound of cheese, half a pound of bread. Wednesday, one quart of rice and oatmeal pottage, half a pound of bread. Saturday, one quart stew of Heads and Bones. The stew is made of sh n-bones and heads, clean washed, after the proportion of two bullock's heads, and two shin-bones, for 120 prisoners, with half an ounce of rice per head. It is made, over night, with a slow fire, with onions, leeks, and salt, in a boiler which confines the steam, in the way of a digester. The rice must be steeped in cold water all the night, and put into the stew in the morning.

N. B. Breakfast delivered at eight o'clock in summer, and nine in winter. Dinner at twelve Supper, eight o'clock, in summer; six o'clock, in winter. The table of diet is printed, and stuck up in the gaol.

This excellent prison is built of stone, and does honour to the West Riding. The gaoler's house fronts the street, and is separated from the prison by an area, near half an acre, of which it has a complete command. Two turnkeys are allowed, the first at one guinea, the second, 16*s.* per week; and a porter, 20*l.* *per annum*. These men are supplied each with a house and coals free, and live within the walls. They are entirely under the keeper's direction, and may be continued or dismissed at his pleasure. They are paid by the keeper, who receives the money from the County treasurer. The task master, or manufacturer, is chosen by the magistrates. They allow him 100*l.* a year: he is under the direction of the keeper, and obliged to assist him at all times; but the Gaoler has no power to dismiss him. The Quarter Sessions are held, in the spring, at Pontefract only; in the summer, at Skipton, Bradford

Bradford, and Rotherham; in autumn, at Knaresbro', Leeds, and Rotherham; and in winter, at Weatherby, Wakefield, and Doncaster. The prison consists of a centre and two wings: the *West wing* has 51 cells, being 17 on each floor, and women prisoners are confined here; each has a separate cell. The *Centre* has two large rooms on the ground-floor, one for felons, the other for misdemeanours; and seventeen sleeping cells; in which men felons are confined, except their numbers exceed that of the cells, then two sleep together. The *East wing* has 45 cells, fourteen on the first and second floors each, and seventeen on the upper story; all of them have arched roofs, are 7 feet 9 inches long, by 6 feet 9 wide, and are fitted up with iron bedsteads, straw mattrass, two blankets, a sheet, and a rug. The lower range are warmed by the pipe of a German-stove passing through, and are thoroughly ventilated; each door has a cylinder, to convey provisions, &c. to the prisoners; the upper stories are like the lower, except that the windows are glazed; the lobbies are very spacious and airy, plenty of water, and a *sewer*, judiciously and well contrived, in each. Amongst the cells, are six for solitary confinement, the doors of which have a cylinder to admit provisions, but no light, except what is received through a small circular perforation. The men's infirmary has three sleeping-rooms, with three beds each, and a sitting-room; the women's infirmary, two sleeping rooms, with three beds each, and a sitting-room. The cook's kitchen has a small room attached to it, with two beds. There are in the prison, 113 cells, and 17 beds in rooms. In the chapel, the men sit below stairs on one side, and the women on the other, in view of the minister, but out of sight of each other. The sick are placed, in like manner, in the gallery, but can see and be seen by the rest of the prisoners. The prisoners, on admission, are stripped and washed, and such part of their clothes as are worth preserving, fumigated, ticketed, and hung up, to be given them on discharge, with such other additions, as their several necessities require. The County cloathing, which is a black and yellow stripe alternately, and a pair of wooden clogs, are then put on. When I was there, a large capital letter was sewed on each prisoner's coat, denoting his offence; for, during that hour in the day in which felons are permitted to walk in the area, they mix and associate with the other prisoners. At the back of the prison, a plot of ground, near three acres, is inclosed, in which are 85 work-cells, but (four only excepted) they are much too small, the cielings low, and only 8 feet long, by six feet one inch wide; the remainder is a garden, which grows more vegetables than the prison will consume. The boundary-wall is nineteen feet high. The earnings of the prisoners do not amount to what they cost the County, because they frequently want employ. Men will earn, after the first fourteen days, more than sufficient for their subsistence, if they are in health, and have work. Sawing wood is the most profitable; and by this, each prisoner's labour may be estimated at half a guinea to fourteen shillings per week. Women are very deficient in this respect, many of them having children; some are cripples. The young women, on their admission, in general, are so afflicted with a certain disorder, that a great portion of their time is taken up in the cure. Their employment is spinning worsted, and picking wool.

The excellent magistrates of the West Riding have humanely directed, that each prisoner's subsistence shall be reckoned *sixpence* a day. All above that sum the prisoner gains by his labours, he is to receive one half, and the other half goes to the County: a noble example of liberality, and worthy of imitation, as, from the best calculation which can be made, each prisoner stands the County in one shilling per day!

The Act for preservation of health, and clauses against spirituous liquors, are conspicuously hung up; the whole prison is white-washed four times a year, and is as clean, in every part, as any private house. It is almost needless to add, that neither fees nor garnish are allowed to be taken here. Prisoners, August 15, 1802, men, 50; women, 29.

The irons used in this prison are of the very lightest kind, being (in my opinion) not more than 5 or 6 lbs.; but I saw one pair 52 lbs. which, the turnkey told me, a refractory prisoner had on for a fortnight, by way of punishment.

Wakefield Town Gaol, called the *Kidcotts*, is a new prison, built in 1800. The constable is the keeper. It consists

conſiſts of two lofty rooms, about four yards ſquare; with an iron bedſtead and ſtraw. The floors are flagged, dry, and well ventilated by iron grated-windows towards the paſſage which divides the rooms. The ſewers are judiciouſly conſtructed, and communicate with the drains. Priſoners are ſeldom detained here longer than one or two nights. The liberality and humanity of the magiſtrates will not ſuffer even this ſmall place of confinement to eſcape their attention. Priſoners, 16th Auguſt 1802, none.

To Dr. Lettsom.

My dear Sir, *Wakefield, Sunday evening, Aug.* 15, 1802.

IT is ſcarcely poſſible to form a greater contraſt than between the two places I have juſt been viſiting. Before I got into the chaiſe this morning, I thought I would take another peep into the gaol at Sheffield, to ſee how they ſpent the Sunday. I found the Low Court debtors as black as chimney-ſweepers, and as buſy as bees, ſifting cinders, to make up the aſhes two loads, which are to be fetched away to-morrow morning.

I arrived at this place (Wakefield) juſt as divine ſervice had begun, and was ſurprized not to ſee a ſingle beggar or vagrant, or even an idle lounger, about the ſtreets. The church was filled within, and peace and order dwelt without. I was pleaſed to be informed this was not a caſual circumſtance, but that I ſhould always find it ſo whenever I viſited it on the Sabbath-day. I rather think the police is ſo regulated, that ſome of its *reſpectable inhabitants* perambulate the ſtreets alternately, otherwiſe it would be impoſſible to keep ſo large a town in ſuch decent obſervance of the Sabbath.

The account of *this priſon* will give a little *ſalt* or *reliſh* to my letter; for I muſt own they have (with a few exceptions) been very unſavory articles; I fear as unpalatable to you as painful to myſelf; but to you, my good friend, who are ſo well acquainted with the miſeries and infirmities of human nature, all apology will be needleſs from James Neild.

P.S. It is my cuſtom to attend *priſon ſervice*, but the new chapel is not finiſhed.

Mr. Urban, *April* 4.

AS the *Architect's* letter (p. 230), and the witty *tri-lettered* Correſpondent W. I. P. (p. 224) ſeem to have *no ſmall* reſemblance to each other, both in the elegance of their ſtyle, and the neat vein of raillery which pervades them both; I ſhall anſwer them in one letter. Is it not a little hard upon me, who wiſhed to provoke no one, to be aſſailed on all ſides? I only beg that the *Architect* will prove that H. A. U. and R. U. B. are one perſon; by the letter of H. A. U. (p. 217), he ſeems not to have any very large portion of inſight into perſonage and character. I am, as I declared, but a young Correſpondent; and ſhould have thanked the *Architect* for any information which he might give me on the ſubject of my letter, and expected not to be anſwered by ſneers, and accuſations of ignorance. What I firſt ſtated I maintain: "the mouldings are, *as far as I can judge*, ſharp and well cut." As to its being repaired upon the ſtrict model of the original, I am no judge, as I never ſaw the original; but, as far as I can remember, and from the prints in Bentham, which I have examined, I think it is. I cannot ſpeak with certainty; the prints are on too ſmall a ſcale; and the diſtance of time ſince I ſaw the building hinders my forming any certain opinion, and I had not time to uſe my pencil. Nor do I look upon myſelf as ſo very ignorant as not to underſtand the difference between the ſtyle of the 13th century and of the Tudors; but Mr. Carter is engaged to ſurvey it: we ſhall hear his remarks, which I ſhall receive with eagerneſs, and, doubtleſs, with improvement, as he is a great maſter of the ſubject, though now and then carried away to petulant remarks and unfounded aſſertions; witneſs the unmerciful reception of my unfortunate letter. The bent of Mr. W. I. P.'s letter I do not perceive. I wrote merely to ſuggeſt, that Mr. Wyatt's cement had not been proved ſufficiently to afford us any certainty of its duration. Mr. W. I. P. completely agrees with me, and tells me "that it is a pity that I am not a competent judge;" but he brings no proof of my being unfit, unleſs his apoſtrophe to *ſtucco and cement*, or his remarks upon the *Weſt door*, be brought as proofs. But of my fitneſs or unfitneſs, "the patrons of this Miſcellany will be the beſt judges." As W. I. P. has told us that there is a hidden virtue in *three initials*, and as virtue is ſcarce; I am ſtill

Yours, &c. R U.B.

Mr.

Gent. Mag. April 1805. Pl. I. p. 305.

The Rev.d GEORGE COSTARD. M.A.

I.C. Barnes, Soc. Art. Sci. del.

MEMOIRS OF THE REV. G. COSTARD.

THE Rev. George Costard, whose Oriental and Astronomical Learning is too well known to need encomium, was born at Shrewsbury 1710, and (it is believed) first educated in the grammar-school there. In or about the year 1726, he was admitted a member of Wadham college, Oxford; B.D. 1729; M. A. June 28, 1733. He became a fellow of that society, and a tutor there; in 1742, was University proctor; and, on the death of Dr. Wyndham, was in election for warden of his college, but declined it on account of his age. His first ecclesiastical preferment was the curacy of Islip near Oxford. He afterward became vicar of Whitchurch, between Lyme and Bridport, in Dorsetshire, where he served two churches for some years. He was a man of general learning, deep read in Divinity and Astronomy, well versed in the Greek and Hebrew languages, and a perfect master of the Oriental. His correspondence with the Literati was extensive both at home and abroad; and many of his learned productions were read before the members of the Royal Society, and afterwards published among their Philosophical Transactions. Mr. Costard's extensive learning having recommended him to the notice of the Earl of Northington, lord chancellor, he obtained, by the favour of that nobleman, in June 1764, the vicarage of Twickenham; in which situation he continued till his death, which happened Jan. 10, 1782, at the age of 72. His private character was amiable; and he was much respected in the neighbourhood in which he resided for his humanity and benevolence. From some passages in his writings he appears to have been strongly attached to the interests of public freedom. He had a great veneration for the antient Greeks, of whom he says, that, "'tis to the happy genius of that once glorious people, and that people alone, that we owe all that can properly be styled astronomy." And in another place he observes, "that their public spirit and love of liberty claim both our admiration and imitation. How far the Sciences suffer where oppression, superstition, and arbitrary power prevail, that once glorious Nation affords this day too melancholy a proof."

In 1733, he published, in octavo, "Critical Observations on the Psalms."

Part of a letter written by him to Mr. John Canton, containing an account of a fiery meteor seen by him in the air on the 14th of July 1745, was read at the Royal Society on the 7th of November in that year, and published in their Transactions, No. 447.

In 1746, he published, in London, in octavo, "A Letter to Martin Folkes, esq. P.R.S. concerning the Rise and Progress of Astronomy amongst the Ancients." In this very learned letter, he endeavoured to prove that the Greeks derived but a very small portion of their astronomical knowledge from the Egyptians or Babylonians. He observes, that though the Egyptians and Babylonians may be allowed by their observations of the heavens to have laid the foundation of astronomy; yet that, as long as it continued among them, it consisted of observations only; and in this state it remained, even among the Greeks, for some time, till, geometry being improved by them, and them alone, into a science, and applied to the heavens, they became the true and proper authors of every thing deserving the name of astronomy. In 1747, Mr. Costard published, in 8vo, "Some Observations tending to illustrate the Book of Job, and in particular the words 'I know that my Redeemer liveth,' &c.; to which was annexed, "The third chapter of Habakkuk, paraphrastically translated into English Verse" (some years before, for his own amusement). The same year, a curious letter written by him to the Rev. Dr. Shaw, principal of St. Edmund hall, Oxon, relative to the Chinese chronology and astronomy, was read at the Royal Society, and published in "The Philosophical Transactions," No. 483. In this letter he took notice, that it had been the affectation of some nations, and particularly the Babylonians and Egyptians, to carry up their history to such an immoderate antiquity, as plainly to shew those accounts to be fictitious, and without foundation. This also was the case with the Chinese. And Mr. Costard urged a variety of arguments to prove, that the mathematical and astronomical knowledge of the Chinese was inconsiderable; and that little dependance was to be placed on the pretended antiquity of their history. In 1749, he published, at Oxford, in 8vo, "A further Account of the Rise and Progress of Astronomy among the Ancients,

Antients, in three Letters to Martin Folkes, eſq." The firſt of theſe letters treats of the aſtronomy of the Chaldeans; the ſecond is an elaborate enquiry concerning the Conſtellations* ſpoken of in the Book of Job†; and the fourth is on the mythological aſtronomy of the antients. In theſe letters he has diſplayed a conſiderable extent of Oriental and Grecian literature. His next publication, which appeared in 1750, in 8vo, was, "Two Diſſertations;" the firſt containing an enquiry into the meaning of the word Keſitah, mentioned in Job xlii. 11; in which is endeavoured to be proved, that, though it moſt probably there ſtands for the name of a coin, yet there is no reaſon for ſuppoſing it ſtamped with any figure at all; and therefore not with that of a lamb in particular. The ſecond, on the ſignification of the word Hermes; in which is explained the origin of the cuſtom among the Greeks of erecting ſtones called Hermiæ; together with ſome other particulars relating to the mythology of that people. Theſe Diſſertations were inſcribed to his friend Dr. Hunt, then profeſſor of the Hebrew and Arabic languages in the univerſity of Oxford. At the concluſion of them Mr. Coſtard ſays, "the ſtudy of the Oriental languages ſeems to be gaining ground in Europe every day; and, provided the Greek and Latin are equally cultivated, we may arrive in a few years at a greater knowledge of the antient world than may be expected or can be imagined. But, without this foundation, I may venture to pronounce, from the little experience I have had, that it will be darkneſs and perplexity. It is beginning at the wrong end, which can never be attended with ſucceſs in any thing. It may not, perhaps, be improper to add, before I have done, that, for ſuch reſearches as theſe I have here been ſpeaking of, few places, if any, in Europe, are ſo well adapted as the Univerſity of Oxford."

In 1752, he publiſhed, in 8vo, at Oxford, "Diſſertationes II. critico-ſacræ, quarum prima explicatur Ezek. cap. xiii. ver. 18. Altera vero 2 Reg. cap. x. ver. 22." The ſame year a tranſlation was publiſhed of the latter of theſe diſſertations under the following title: "A Diſſertation on the 2d of Kings, chap. x. ver. 22, tranſlated from the Latin of Rabbi Coſtard; with a Dedication, Preface, and Poſtſcript, critical and explanatory, by the Tranſlator." In the Preface and Dedication to this publication, it is attempted to place Mr. Coſtard in a very ludicrous light.

On the 25th of January, 1753, a letter written by Mr. Coſtard, and addreſſed to the Earl of Macclesfield, concerning the age of Homer and Heſiod, was likewiſe read at the Royal Society, and afterwards publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1754. In this letter Mr. Coſtard ſtates the ages of Homer and Heſiod much lower than the ordinary computations. He endeavours to make it appear, from aſtronomical obſervations, that Homer and Heſiod both probably lived about the year before Chriſt 580, which is three centuries later than the computation of Sir Iſaac Newton, and more than four later than that of Petavius.

In 1755, he wrote a letter to Dr. Birch, which is preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum, reſpecting the meaning of the phraſe "Sphera Barbarica." Some time after this he undertook to publiſh a ſecond edition of Dr. Hyde's "Hiſtoria Religionis veterum Perſarum eorumque Magorum;" which was accordingly printed under his inſpection, and with his corrections, at the Clarendon preſs, at Oxford, in 4to, 1760.

In 1764, he publiſhed, in 4to, "The Uſe of Aſtronomy in Hiſtory and Chronology, exemplified in an Enquiry into the Fall of the Stone into the Ægoſpotamos, ſaid to be foretold by Anaxagoras;" in which is attempted to be ſhewn, that Anaxagoras did not foretel the fall of that ſtone, but the ſolar eclipſe in the firſt year of the Peloponneſian war; that what he ſaw was

* In this letter, among other things, he endeavoured to prove, that the authors of the Septuagint verſion did not underſtand the original, in thoſe paſſages in which the Conſtellations are mentioned. He thinks it probable, that "thoſe whom Ptolemy employed to tranſlate the Hebrew writings knew nothing of aſtronomy, or the original names by which the Conſtellations were firſt called by the old Chaldean or Egyptian obſervers; and that this led them to apply, with uncertainty and confuſion, the fabulous names given them by the Greeks, which, in their time, had univerſally taken place of the other.

† He was of opinion, that the Book of Job was not older than the time of the Jewiſh captivity at Babylon.

was a comet at the time of the battle of Salamis; and that this battle was probably fought the year before Chriſt 478, or two years later than is commonly fixed by chronologers. In 1767, he publiſhed, in one volume, 4to, "The Hiſtory of Aſtronomy, with its Application to Geography, Hiſtory, and Chronology, occaſionally exemplified by the Globes." This work was chiefly intended for the uſe of ſtudents, and contains a full and diſtinct view of the ſeveral improvements made in geography and aſtronomy. Mr. Coſtard has ſhewn, by a gradual deduction, at what time, and by whom, the principal diſcoveries have been made in geography and aſtronomy; how each diſcovery has paved the way to what followed; and by what eaſy ſteps, through the revolution of ſo many ages, theſe very uſeful ſciences have advanced towards their preſent ſtate of perfection.

The following year he publiſhed, in 4to, aſtronomical and philoſophical conjectures on a paſſage in Homer; but theſe conjectures appear to be fanciful and ill-founded.

About this time a correſpondence took place between the learned Jacob Bryant, eſq. and Mr. Coſtard, concerning the land of Goſhen; which has been publiſhed by Mr. Nichols in a volume of Mr. Bowyer's "Miſcellaneous Tracts, 1785," 4to.

We do not find that from this period our author printed any works for ſome years; but, in 1788, he publiſhed, in 8vo, "A Letter to Nathaniel Briſſey Halhead, eſq. containing ſome Remarks on his Preface to the Code of Gentoo Laws." This appears to be the laſt of his publications: it contains ſome criticiſms which were intended to invalidate the opinion which Mr. Halhead had conceived concerning the great antiquity of the Gentoo laws, and ſome arguments againſt a notion which had been adopted by ſeveral writers, drawn from the obſervation of natural phænomena, that the world is far more antient than it is repreſented to be by the Hebrew chronology. The following articles in the "Philoſophical Tranſactions" were alſo written by him: "Account of a fiery Meteor ſeen in the Air, July 14, 1745," vol. XLIII. p. 522; "On the Chineſe Chronology and Aſtronomy," vol. XLIV. p. 476; "Letter to Dr. Bevis concerning the Year of the Eclipſe foretold by Thales," vol. XLVIII. p. 17; "On the Eclipſe mentioned by Xenophon," Ibid. p. 155; "On the Ages of Homer and Heſiod," Ibid. p. 441 (noticed in the preceding page); "Tranſlation of a Paſſage in Ebn Younes, with ſome Remarks thereon," vol. LXVIII. 231.

In ſeveral of Mr. Coſtard's books he hath written his name and college of the date 1726; and in ſome of them, "ex dono M. Freke nepoti ſuo Geo. Coſtard, Wad. Col. 1726."

His library, Oriental MSS. and philoſophical inſtruments, were ſold by auction, by Mr. Samuel Paterſon, in March 1782.

He lies buried on the South ſide of Twickenham church-yard, and (by his own expreſs deſire) without any monumental inſcription, or other memorial, by which his remains may be traced.

Mr. Urban, *April* 3.

THROUGH the general diffuſion of literature, which the eſtabliſhment of the art of printing has effected, a claſs of men formerly unknown is now become a powerful engine of either benefit or injury to the State. An important and imperious duty is conſequently impoſed on thoſe intruſted with the government of the country, to take ſuch meaſures as may beſt ſecure the benefits, and avert the injuries reſulting from this vaſt and ſtill increaſing ſource of either good or evil.

As faithful guardians of the public welfare, they cannot be indifferent to the conduct and fate of the numerous, and too generally unhappy, body of men denominated Literary; who, from various cauſes, are driven to ſeek a precarious and ſcanty meal from the employment of the pen; and who, in the immenſe maſs of diurnal and periodical publications, contribute to form the public opinion upon almoſt every ſubject of enquiry, moral, ſocial, and political.

That diſappointed and ſuffering genius ſhould often burſt forth in complaint and invective againſt that conſtitution of things under which it is ſtarving; and that penury ſhould lend an ear to the ſolicitations of venality and corruption, and plead any cauſe that will afford bread to the hungry, cannot at all be wondered at. The ſubject of aſtoniſhment is, that ſtateſmen ſhould not, in ſome more evident degree, accommodate their conduct to theſe

theſe important changes in the ſtate of ſociety.

The illuſtrious names that now appear in the advertiſements of the Literary Fund, are, I am willing to hope, indications that this ſubject has at length obtained ſome portion of the notice it ſo highly demands: the patronage of the Heir-apparent and his noble coadjutors muſt enable the work of mercy in which they are engaged to contribute moſt eſſentially to the welfare of the State.

That this is no vague or unfounded opinion has already been demonſtrated by one of theſe diſtinguiſhed and compaſſionate ſtateſmen. The Earl of Chicheſter, then Lord Pelham, when ſecretary in Ireland, during a period of the utmoſt diſtraction and danger, found that moſt of the daily literature of Dublin was hoſtile to the Government; his enlightened and comprehenſive mind ſuggeſted a remedy; he introduced himſelf into ſeveral reſpectable literary ſocieties, became a member of ſome of their moſt diſtinguiſhed bodies, and, as an high officer of the Government, indicated a deſire to alleviate the miſeries and promote the comfort of literary men. The effect confirmed the wiſdom of the meaſure. Many who had thrown by the pen in deſpair, or concealed themſelves in ſullen retirement, now reſumed their ſtation in the ranks of literature. The preſs was reſcued from the graſp of party malice; the partiſans of diſaffection were anſwered; and the public opinion directed into the channel of loyalty and true patriotiſm.

This Noble Lord appears to have acted on the ſame principle when he held the ſeals of the home department, by ſubſcribing to the Literary Fund, and taking an active concern in the conduct of that excellent inſtitution.

Were this example of judicious policy followed by other great officers of the State, it might produce the happieſt effect upon our periodical literature, by holding out honourable and independent means of ſupport and comfort to the veteran and diſabled votaries of the pen and the preſs.

Whatever may be the foibles and errors of literary men, ingratitude to their patrons and friends cannot in general be laid to their charge. The Court of Lewis XIV. owes its celebrity more to his munificent patronage of literature than to any other cauſe. The ſame exceſs of ſenſibility, that leads neglected writers to cenſure with ſeverity, adds pathos and energy to their gratitude. And as the laſt anniverſary placed the Heir-apparent at the head of the Literary Fund, I now hope to ſee the patronage of the Houſe of Brunſwick celebrated in the animated ſtrains of literary gratitude; and a Britiſh miniſtry, led on by a Somerſet, a Chicheſter, a Spencer, and a Moira, not confining their efforts to the puniſhment of crime, but adopting the more effectual method of prevention, and converting the effervescence of neglect and diſappointment into the genial glow of gratitude, affection, and patriotiſm. ELEOS.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 12.

ON a marble tablet fixed againſt the Weſt front of the Methodiſt Meeting at Edmonton, ſupporting an Urn like a covered diſh on a foot, is this inſcription commemorating Mrs. Anne Kent, recorded in your Obituary for April 1804, p. 388, aged 104; "a very pleaſing perſon, appearing to be about 80 years of age," and which was queried, p. 422, if ſhe were not the widow of Mr. Deputy Kent, printer of the firſt *Directory*, who had a houſe at Weſt Greenwich, and died there. The Poet is Mr. *Fowler*, paſtor of the ſaid congregation.

Near this monument
lie the mortal remains of
MARY KENT,
who exchanged this world of ſin
for the realms of Peace and Joy,
March 3, 1803,
aged 104 years.

Reader, on thee the ſentence lies: RETURN TO DUST!
A SAVIOUR'S merit is thy only truſt;
If ſav'd on Earth by his all powerful Grace,
In joy thou ſhalt behold a SAVIOUR'S face.
J. F. [FOWLER.]

Mr. URBAN, *Leiceſter, March* [illegible]

ASPARAGUS being eſteemed [illegible] moſt families, and many [illegible] neous ideas having been entertained [illegible] to the expence of making beds, [illegible] its cultivation, I would wiſh to [illegible] them removed, therefore ſend you [illegible] account of Botanical remarks on [illegible] fructification; a method of forcing [illegible] without glaſs; number of crops to [illegible] cultivated, to have a ſucceſſion [illegible] every month of the year; expence [illegible] planting it, and value; improvement [illegible]

recom-

recommended, and abſurdities pointed out, in its cultivation, by

Yours, &c. RICHARD WESTON.

Botanical remarks on the different ſexes of Aſparagus, with obſervations relative to improvements in its cultivation.

ASPARAGUS being regarded as one of the greateſt delicacies which the art of gardening produces, any information relative to an improvement in its cultivation cannot but be acceptable to thoſe who are fond of it, and it is a vegetable which moſt perſons like, and in many places it is ſcarce and dear.

Linnæus and other eminent botaniſts have arranged Aſparagus as belonging to the ſixth claſs, and firſt order; having ſix ſtamina and one piſtil; yet, upon a cloſer examination, it proves to belong to the 22nd, or Dicœcious.

But our eminent Engliſh Botaniſt, Hudſon, in his Flora Anglica, 2nd edition, 1798, arranges it, it is true, in the ſixth claſs, as producing hermaphrodite flowers, yet he makes theſe obſervations upon it, that it varies with producing male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers.

Ducheſne, a French Botaniſt, remarks, that it produces male and female flowers, but makes no mention of hermaphrodite flowers; he ſays, thoſe individuals which produce berries, have abortive ſtamina, and thoſe which have perfect ſtamina are deſtitute of piſtils, or at leaſt have only abortive ones, and that the male plants throw up a far greater quantity of ſhoots, although not quite equal to them in ſize.

As the hermaphrodite flowers are undoubtedly more certain of being impregnated than the females, it will afford ſome knowledge, if properly examined into, which of the three varieties will be the moſt proper to plant.

The experiment may be readily tried by examining them this Summer about June and July; and, if a perſon has not any beds in his own garden, of two or three years old, it may be done by referring to ſome nurſeryman who raiſes them for ſale.

The following March they muſt be taken up, each variety planted ſeparate, and then noticing the next year which has produced the moſt ſhoots; and when fit to cut, the number and weight of each, obſerving that when tied up, to cut them all of equal length.

As the Flora Anglica is in the hands of but few perſons, and, being written in Latin, there are not many perſons who peruſe it, except thoſe who delight in Botany, I ſhall inſert his deſcription and obſervations, as well as that of Linnæus; but it is but juſtice due to the memory of Mr. Hudſon to obſerve, that this ſecond edition, reprinted ſince his death in 1798, abounds in typographical errors, which appear to be owing to the compoſitor and corrector not ſtrictly following the copy, and not underſtanding botanical Latin.

Botanical deſcription by LINNÆUS.

Linnæus's genera of Plants, N° 424, Claſs 6. Order 1.

Aſparagus, officinal.

Six males, one female.

Corolla, ſix-parted, erect: the three interior petals reflected at the top.

Berry, three-celled, two-ſeeded.

Stem, herbaceous, nearly erect.

Leaves, briſtly, two ſtipules interior, one exterior.—P. 448. Species of Plants.

Botanical deſcription by HUDSON, p. 146.

It grows in maritime meadows, and on banks.

At the promontory of the Lizard Point, Cornwall.

In the marſhes near Briſtol, below Look's Folly.

Near Graveſend. Ray's Synopſis.

In the Iſland of Portland.

Perennial; flowers in July and Auguſt.

Obſervation.—It varies in the ſtalk, being erect and proſtrate.

The flowers, male, female, and hermaphrodite.

Berries, one-ſeeded, and two-ſeeded.

ASPARAGUS.

An eaſy method of raiſing Aſparagus, early in Spring, and at the beginning of Winter, without the aſſiſtance of glaſs; and directions for raiſing it in every month of the year.—With Potatoes and Kidney-Beans on the ſame bed.

IN March, as ſoon as the violent froſts are over, make a hot-bed of ſtable dung, at leaſt four feet thick, ſix broad, and ten or twelve feet long; and, if convenience ſuits, make it againſt a wall which fronts the South, and in a corner, where you will have two walls, by which the heat will be retained

retained much longer, beſides other conveniences and advantages reſulting from ſuch a poſition.

If you have not a convenient place in your garden, make it on the dunghill.

A hot-bed frame ſhould be placed on it; but if you have not one, nail four boards together in the ſhape of one, to aſſiſt in keeping in the heat (or two will be ſufficient if in a corner), and cover it with good rich kitchen-mould about eight inches thick, ſifted or ſcreened fine.

Procure ſome Aſparagus roots, at leaſt three years old, but four or five will be better; as ſoon as the bed is made, the frame put on and filled with earth (without waiting for the fteam going off), begin and plant the Aſparagus roots (leaving a foot at the back for Kidney-Beans); firſt making two ſmall drills four inches aſunder, which will leave a ſmall ridge like the letter A, on which you are to place the Aſparagus, ſpreading the roots regularly on each ſide. When one row is planted, draw the earth back with your hand, and cover it about two inches thick.

At nine inches diſtance, make another drill, four inches deep, plant the Potatoes at eight inches aſunder, and cover them with your hand or ſmall rake; and in this manner plant the bed alternately, with a row of Aſparagus and Potatoes, and when finiſhed give it a moderate watering, very gently to ſettle the earth, but firſt ſet the watering-pot in the dunghill, to make the water as warm as new milk.

Againſt the back of the frame, plant a row of Kidney-Beans, Runners, at three or four inches aſunder, and another row of Dwarfs, at four inches diſtance, in the following manner:

Runners 0 0 0 0 0 0
Dwarfs 0 0 0 0 0

When the bed is planted and watered, lay two or three ſticks acroſs it, and cover it with mats, cloth, or any other covering you happen to have. In the day-time one mat will be ſufficient, but on cold nights it will require more; and when the Sun ſhines in the middle of the day take them off for two or three hours, but not longer.

When the earth is dry at the top, water it a little with warm water, but not much at a time.

In ten or twelve days, according to the heat of the bed and the weather, the buds of the Aſparagus will begin to appear; then lay on it, two inches thick, more of the ſame rich earth, but none on the Potatoes.

In the middle of fine days the mat muſt be taken off, to make the Aſparagus green, and prevent its being drawn up white, weak, and thin.

This bed will ſupply you for about a month before the natural Aſparagus comes in, and when it will be worth four ſhillings a hundred, and at every table reckoned a delicacy at this ſeaſon of the year; which are ſufficient reaſons for planting it, as from forty plants laſt year I cut three hundred buds.

After the bed has been made ten days, make another, which you will find better than the firſt, if the weather ſhould prove warm in April, when you may take off the mats in a gentle rain for two or three hours.

When the earth appears dry on the rows of Potatoes, water it gently, and frequently ſtir it up with a large table-fork, and add ſome freſh earth, as the ſhoots increaſe in length.

As ſoon as you perceive any big enough to gather, draw the earth away gently with a fork, and pick them off, laying the ſhoots carefully again into the ground, by which method you will gain nearly double the quantity you otherwiſe would.

From this bed you will have a crop of Aſparagus, Potatoes, Dwarf Kidney-Beans, and Runners; but as ſoon as the Dwarfs have done bearing, they muſt be pulled up, to give room for the Runners, which ſhould be pinched off at the ſecond or third joint, which will forward their bearing at leaſt ten days, nor will the weather permit them to grow out of the frame at firſt.

In September, or early in October, you may make a ſimilar one, but without Potatoes or Kidney-Beans, and you may plant two rows of Lettuces againſt the back, and when you have earthed up the Aſparagus, after its appearance, ſow Radiſhes, Straſburgh and Welſh Onions, which, if the Winter be not very ſevere, you will have to draw early in Spring.

To raiſe *Aſparagus Plants* from Seed.

Aſparagus Plants are ſo eaſily raiſed from ſeed, that any perſon the leaſt ſkilled in gardening may do it. I would therefore recommend a bed to be ſown every Spring, that you may have plenty of plants without the expence of buying.

Many

Many perſons alſo are deterred from making beds from the imaginary great expence, as in general, double the quantity of dung is uſed to what is neceſſary.

Nor is there any vegetable cultivated in the kitchen-garden more valuable; an acre at only 1s. a hundred producing 130l. and at 1s. 6d 195l.

Expence of planting an acre will not exceed 40l. including every article and purchaſing the roots, or 5s. a rod. Annual value of each rod nearly 20s.

Number of crops to be cultivated, to have a regular ſucceſſion in every month of the year.

	No. of crops.	Time of planting.
Forced at Spring	3	January, February.
Forced without glaſs, covered with mats	2	March, April.
Natural ground	1	March or April.
In Autumn	1	Stalks cut down, beds forked up, and watered.
Forced without glaſs, covered with mats	2	September, and beginning of October.
Forced in Winter	3	October, November, and December.

Monthly produce.	Method of cultivation.
January, February	From hotbeds, made in thoſe reſpective months.
March	Beginning, on hotbeds covered with glaſs. End, with mats.
April	Beginning, on hotbeds covered with mats. End, open ground.
May, June, July	In the open ground.
Auguſt, and beginning of September	From hotbeds, with the ſtalks cut down in July.
September, and beginning of October	On hotbeds, covered with mats.
October, November, and December	On hotbeds, covered with glaſs.

Improvements recommended in the cultivation of Aſparagus.

1. Beds are recommended to be made five feet wide, inſtead of four, by which you may plant about twenty more roots on a rod of ground, and to be in quincunx order.

1. o o o o o o
2. o o o o o
3. o o o o o o
4. o o o o o
5. o o o o o o

By this method, each plant has more room for their roots to extend themſelves in than when planted ſquare.

2. In dreſſing beds at Spring, leave a little hollow in the middle to retain the rain.

3. To have ſome forward, plant a row within a foot of a South wall.

4. Place necks of bottles upon ſome heads as ſoon as they appear, but do not put corks into them; it will defend them from the froſt and forward them.

5. Cut off all the ſmall ſhoots, for inſtead of ſtrengthening the roots, it weakens them.

6. Put ſome hoops over the beds, and lay mats on them at night, on appearance of froſt.

7. When the froſt has accidentally injured it, cut off the heads directly, to prevent their infecting the roots.

Abſurdities and improprieties in the cultivation of Aſparagus.

1. Double the quantity of dung is uſed in firſt making the beds, more than is neceſſary. Reſerve the dung to be laid on the beds the ſecond and third year.

2. Beds generally left too round at Spring, when dreſſed, which cauſes the rain to run off.

3. Sowing ſeeds in vacancies, inſtead of putting in plants three or four years old.

4. Letting beds be too old before you plant freſh ones.

5. Leaving the ſmall ſhoots on, inſtead of cutting them off.

6. Trenches are left too deep in earthing up before Winter, by which the roots of the two outer rows are cut by the ſpade, and injured by the froſt.

From ſix to eight inches lower than the beds is deep enough, but if it be a very wet Spring, and the ground lie low, cut a narrow trench with a ſoughing ſpade. R. W.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 10.

I SHOULD feel myſelf much gratified, if, by means of your uſeful Maga-

Magazine, I could gain any information on the following subject: For ſome months paſt I have experienced an unpleaſant failure of ſight, eſpecially on horſeback. An appearance preſents itſelf in the form of what is called a roſe-knot, compoſed of ſmall ſtars, about an inch or ſo in diameter, which keeps falling as I look. When reading in the houſe ſometimes (for it is not conſtantly the caſe), a ſmall dark ſpeck appears between me and the paper, which, out of doors, and in the open air expands as above. I am upwards of fifty, and would be glad to know the cauſe of the defect, or if there be any remedy, or regimen likely to remove it. CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *April 2.*

I HAVE read with much ſatisfaction, the judicious obſervations of the Rev. Mr. Yates on the cultivation of Oak-timber, publiſhed in your laſt Volume, pp. 626, 711; and in confirmation of his doctrine, that the preſervation of the tap-root is extremely conducive to the growth and proſperity of the future tree, I beg to communicate to you the following very curious circumſtance, which was told me by a gentleman farmer of great experience and integrity. He had ſome intereſt in a lime-quarry, which was covered by a ſtratum of loil of a conſiderable number of feet in depth. To get at the lime-rock, it was judged expedient to remove this ſtratum in proportion as the workmen advanced; and he obſerving a very proſperous Thiſtle growing where the ſoil was to be cut away, was careful not to have its root damaged by the ſpades of the workmen. In conſequence of his attention, the root in the digging remained unhurt, and was traced all the way to the rock to a perpendicular depth of 18 feet, where it ſeemed to have made an effort to penetrate farther. Well then may the epithet be applied to the Thiſtle, *ſub umbrâ ſub ſole virens*, becauſe it ſearches its nouriſhment beyond where drought can penetrate, which juſtifies the remark of ſagacious cultivators that where Thiſtles abound the ſoil is rich and deep. If a weak Thiſtle can exert ſuch a vegetative power, what may not be expected from the ſuperior ſtrength of an Oak, if its natural propenſity of ſeeking its nouriſhment at a great depth is wiſely attended to by the planter? and Mr. Yates is entitled to the thanks of cultivators for urging the importance of preſerving what Nature dictates ought ever to be moſt carefully preſerved. I. G.

Extract of a Letter from Sir JOSEPH AYLOFFE *to Dr.* DUCAREL, 1767.

IN one of your former letters you mention, that our worthy friend Auditor Blighe was puzzled to find out why a *Suſſex hoare* is as prejudicial to the condition of a *Suſſex hop* as a *London whore* is to the conſtitution of a *young Templar*. Innocent in appearance, at firſt it embraces the hop when juſt grown to maturity with a lovely whiteneſs, but in about a fortnight after its baneful influence ſhews itſelf. The petals of the hop grow thin and languid, and ſoon after obtain a brown edge; ſo that, unleſs it is immediately gathered, the hop totally periſhes. But this is not all; the hop which is touched by the *hoare*, though pulled the inſtant it is affected with the diſtemper, is apt to dry brown, and often injures the colour and ſmell of the ſound hops which are dried with it on the ſame kiln. This diſorder never affects either the leaves or bine or branches of the plant.

There appears but little probability that proviſion will be cheap, or even much reduced in price, this winter. Wheat here (in Suſſex) ſells at 14l. *per* load; oats from 18s. to 20s. *per* quarter. Hops are at a ſtand at preſent, till they know what prices they will fetch at Weyhill fair; but nobody thinks of parting with them under 10 guineas a hundred. Malt is 6s. a buſhel; a terrible price to thoſe who love ſtrong beer. Store pigs of two months old are worth from 10s. to 12s. a piece; and they tell us that we muſt pay 17s. a piece this year for the ſame ſort of breeding ewes which this time was a twelvemonth were bought, and thought dear, at 15s. 6d. a piece.

Mr. URBAN,

IN p. 27. col. 2, l. 9, "the original head of Henry in the Drapd'Or cut out, and *a new one* ſubſtituted." This muſt be a joke on the "maſs of the Fellows," as the original head was cut out, by Philip Earl of Pembroke, to prevent the ſale of the picture, after the death of Charles I. but replaced by the ſame nobleman after the Reſtoration.—Annual Regiſter, 1775; "Antiquities," p. 153; or Gent. Mag. 1775.

Mr.

* Both Mr. PERRY and Dr. KINGLAKE have appealed against our decision, p. 181. At the request of each, their *shorter* letters now appear; and for the present we shall close the controversy. EDIT.

Mr URBAN, *Hillingdon, March* 8.

YOUR notice of my letter is enough: I meant to be acrimonious against the Thing; and, as Ridicule was my weapon, it must be admitted the person could not escape, if *truth* made the ridicule bite.

A case from Hector O'Neal, esq. p. 229 in the Medical and Physical Journal of this month, has settled Dr. Kinglake, if any thing prior to the address of the undertaker can quiet the poor mistaken man.

Yours, &c. W. PERRY.

Mr. URBAN, *Taunton, March* 10.

NEITHER what you deem excessive length, nor personal acrimony, should have prevented your inserting my last communication, if the unwarrantable charges and gross invective of Dr. Blegborough and Mr. Perry, published in your last volume, pp. 1196, 1199, had not required a detached defence, and a suitable reply *.

The leading objects of my communication were, to deny Dr. Blegborough's unqualified charge of my being the author of an anonymous paper, signed Perscrutator, published in the Medical and Physical Journal for June 1804; to challenge in return the Doctor's disavowal of being the author of the *memorable performances* of "Constant Reader," published in the same Journal for April 1803, and February 1804; to call on him for an unreserved disclosure of the *concealed* "*proofs*" he speaks of possessing, of the noxious effects of the refrigerant treatment of Gout, rather than to indulge in unfounded reflections on the practice; and, finally, it was my wish to disclaim any farther literary contest with Dr. Blegborough, Mr. Perry, and all similar opponents.

The observations at large, which you have thought inconvenient to publish, will probably hereafter appear in some other work: in the mean time, you will oblige me by inserting in your next Magazine the above brief sketch of them.

Yours, &c. ROBERT KINGLAKE.

* Dr. K. will recollect that we inserted one of his letters of defence in p. 39. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 18.

IN a letter now before me, dated Nov. 8, 1784, and addressed to Dr. Grey, Dr. Cutler* laments that "the case is just turned, and brings us the sad news of the uncertainty of the Society's countenancing any more new missions. When this takes place, it will give a sad damp to the Church among us. We have five churches already built that are empty; and sundry more societies that will ere long be ready to receive ministers. And what shall we do without help, when we have *no Bishop*, while all preferments are denied us, and all hardships are put upon us? Two places are under my care. One is 38 miles off, which I have visited twice this summer, when I had an audience of 100 people in a Quaker-meeting-house, many of the Friends being present. At the conclusion of service, one of them, having desired and obtained liberty, made truly a very handsome speech, both for matter and phrase, in vindication of their reception of us into their house. He said, the Church had always been kind to them; and *as they* [the Church] *had been merciful, he hoped they would obtain mercy.*"

A TRAVELLER.

Mr. URBAN, *Woodstock, March* 10.

I OWE it as a debt of gratitude to my respectable private correspondents, on the subject of my enquiry relative to the natural history of the British *Hirundines*, as well as to those gentlemen who occasionally favour me with their observations through the medium of your Magazine, from time to time to state the progress I have made in this interesting research, and to request the farther communications of Naturalists, by whose united aids alone can I hope to obtain any satisfactory results.

I am happy to be able to say, that I have already been favoured with a large mass of information; but, on a subject that has exercised the ingenuity and baffled the enquiry of Naturalists for numerous ages, it is not to be supposed that the exertions of a few, and during a short period, can be sufficient to remove the veil which has so long concealed from our eyes the manner in which Swallows pass the winter-months, and the place to which they retire.

* See vol. LXXIV. p. 616.

Among

Among the number of my kind and intelligent correſpondents, who, I have no doubt, are all equally animated with a love of truth, I find ſome who ſtrenuouſly deny the migration of the Swallow tribe, and others who as ſtrenuouſly maintain the contrary poſition. But it is not by theory, but by facts, attentively obſerved and faithfully reported, that this queſtion can be decided; and, though it would be premature in me to hazard any opinion in the preſent ſtage of the enquiry, yet I am candid enough to confeſs, that the weight of evidence ſeems in favour of Swallows lying torpid during the period of their diſappearance.

Some curious, and, I believe, authentic inſtances of this kind, have been communicated to me; but, from want of a due attention to the diſcrimination of the ſpecies diſcovered in a dormant ſtate, much uncertainty ſtill hangs over this intereſting ſubject; and I anxiouſly and ardently requeſt that Naturaliſts, who may be pleaſed to honour me with their correſpondence, will endeavour, as far as lies in their power, to aſcertain the ſpecies to which they refer, which, being eaſily diſtinguiſhed, will eſſentially contribute to eſtabliſh facts, and to remove doubts.

I know it is improper and unſafe to carry analogy too far in regard to Natural Hiſtory; but when it is conſidered that the hiſtory of the individual animal in a ſtate of nature is the hiſtory of the ſpecies, it ſeems reaſonable to infer, that if a certain number of Swallows, of any determinate ſpecies, poſſeſs the faculty of lying torpid during the winter, and of reviving with the return of ſpring, there can be no neceſſity to have recourſe to migration with reſpect to the reſt. Beſides, if it be allowed that Swallows migrate to warmer regions, in order to enjoy that food which becomes deficient here, what inducement, it may be aſked, can they have to leave the mild climate of Madeira, which, I have lately been aſſured by a very intelligent Engliſh phyſician long reſident there, is actually the caſe, in the ſame manner as with us? Has not the ſame been obſerved in Greece from remote antiquity? And, as far as information has been laid before the publick, does it not appear that this may be affirmed of Swallows in every other known country, whatever may be its temperature?

There may be ſufficient reaſon for birds that breed and ſpend their ſummers in the Northern regions, to migrate here when their native lakes and rivers are frozen, and the ground univerſally covered with ſnow; but what cauſe can be aſſigned for Swallows (even admitting their migration) returning from regions where inſect-food muſt always be comparatively more abundant, and that too at ſuch an early ſeaſon, when it is with difficulty they can pick up the means of ſubſiſtence here?

As the elucidation of truth, however, and not the ſupport of any hypotheſis, is the object of my enquiry, theſe hints are thrown out merely to call the attention of Naturaliſts to this ſubject. If in the event I ſhould be enabled to come to any concluſive opinion, the facts on which it is formed ſhall be faithfully laid before the publick; and if after all my pains, and the communications with which I may be favoured, I feel it proper to heſitate, it ſhall be my ſtudy to lay the evidence *pro* and *con* before the jury of the publick, and leave them to bring in their verdict as a love of truth may dictate.

Yours, &c. W. Mavor.

Mr. Urban, *Doughty-ſtreet, March* 8.

YOUR Reviewer, in his quotations, p. 138, from Dr. Gray's Sermon at the yearly meeting of the Charity Children at St. Paul's in 1803, has confounded the preacher's remarks upon the "Society for Miſſions to Africa and the Eaſt" with his ſtrictures on that body which is uſually denominated the "London Miſſionary Society;" and has thus involved the firſt-mentioned Society in cenſures which were neither intended for it, nor can be with any colour of truth directed againſt it.

I have no doubt but you will allow me, as ſecretary to the "Society for Miſſions to Africa and the Eaſt," to rectify this miſtake, more eſpecially as this is not the firſt time that theſe two ſocieties have been confounded together: a critick in the "Literary Journal" having, ſome months ſince, ſo little acquainted himſelf with what is tranſacting before his eyes, as to repreſent that Society as undertaking the miſſion to Otaheite, which was in fact entered upon ſeveral years before it had exiſtence.

I have nothing to do in the preſent inſtance with Dr. Gray's ſtrictures on the "London Miſſionary Society."

The

The founders and conductors of our Society certainly ſaw enough in the conſtitution of that body to render it impracticable for them, as regular and conſiſtent members of the Church of England, to coaleſce and co-operate therewith. They wiſhed, however, to cultivate a friendly ſpirit towards that and all ſimilar ſocieties; and therefore it was made one of their fundamental rules, that "a friendly intercourſe ſhall be maintained with other Proteſtant ſocieties engaged in the ſame benevolent deſign of propagating the Goſpel of Jeſus Chriſt;" and they declare very explicitly, in the account of the Society prefixed to its firſt annual publication in 1801, the grounds of this charitable determination: "The world is an extenſive field, and in the Church of Chriſt there is no competition of intereſts. From the very conſtitution of the human mind ſlighter differences of opinion will prevail, and diverſities in external forms; but, in the grand deſign of promoting Chriſtianity, all theſe ſhould diſappear. Let there be a cordial union among all Chriſtians in promoting the common ſalvation of their Lord and Saviour."

The founders and conductors of this Society are ſtrict and regular members of the Church of England, and cordially attached to her doctrines and diſcipline. They ſee nothing, however, inconſiſtent with this attachment in maintaining a friendly intercourſe with all ſimilar inſtitutions; nor do ſome of them heſitate to contribute their mite to the ſupport of any ſocieties, the grand principles and aim of which they can approve, though they may differ much from them on points of diſcipline, and on ſome ſubordinate points of doctrine.

In the formation of this Society, if no hoſtility was intended againſt other ſocieties out of the Church, much leſs was any deſigned againſt the two venerable Societies in the Church, which have been long engaged in the excellent undertaking of propagating Chriſtianity abroad; the "Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge," and that for the "Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts;" but, as the efforts of theſe Societies have been limited to particular objects, it was judged ſeaſonable and expedient to call into action the zeal and charity of the members of the Eſtabliſhed Church upon a wider ſcale; almoſt the whole of the vaſt Continents of Africa and Aſia being ſtill open to Miſſionary labours; the one ſaid to contain 30 millions of inhabitants, and the other 500 millions; all of them, with a few exceptions, either Heathens who know not God, or blind followers of the falſe prophet Mahomet.

Inſtead of involving the "Society for Miſſions to Africa and the Eaſt" in thoſe ſtrictures which are intended for the "London Miſſionary Society," which your Reviewer has repreſented him as doing, Dr. Gray ſpeaks of the former body in the following candid terms: "I diſparage not the profeſſions of thoſe who, 'holding forth the Word of Life' to diſtant people, admit of no departure from the diſcipline or order of the Church but what neceſſity and a change of circumſtances can require. (See a Report of the Society for Miſſions to Africa and the Eaſt). I am ſenſible of the difficulty of engaging competent and duly-qualified members for foreign miſſions from among thoſe who are educated and ordained with regard to ſtations in the Eſtabliſhment. I contend only that, until the zeal and liberality of the publick ſhall furniſh a due ſupply of labourers, in all reſpects unexceptionable, ſuch agents as are ſubſtituted by men nurtured in the boſom of our Church ſhould be made amenable to eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, and ſtrictly reſtrained to offices of mere catechetical inſtruction."

The Society has felt from the beginning the full force of the conſiderations which the Preacher urges. The members were determined to adhere in all reſpects to the diſcipline and order of the Eſtabliſhed Church. Yet, ſeeing that the "Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge" had for years been neceſſitated to carry on their miſſions by Lutheran miniſters only, and that the "Society for propagating the Goſpel" procured its miſſionaries with great difficulty, they had little hopes of obtaining ſuitable perſons at firſt in holy orders; and intended, therefore, in ſuch caſe to have recourſe to catechiſts. To this meaſure, indeed, the Society had no intention of reſorting, if it could be avoided. If, however, it ſhould ever take place, it would be but in imitation of the "Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge," the miſſionaries of which Society have ſelected ſome of the ableſt of their converts, and have employed them as catechiſts with

with singular benefit to the Christian cause; and such catechists would be made, like the catechists of that Society, "amenable to ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and strictly restrained to offices of mere catechetical instruction," as the Preacher says they should be. The Society is not, however, aware that there will be any immediate necessity of resorting to catechists. Two Lutheran ministers have been sent out to Africa, as the first missionaries of the Society, to be employed, after the example of the "Society for promoting Christian Knowledge," as members of a sister communion to the Church of England; and there is good prospect of obtaining other Lutheran ministers from Germany. JOSIAH PRATT.

Mr. URBAN, *Chapter Coffee-house, March 21.*

IT must have afforded the most sensible gratification to every affectionate and exemplary member of Christianity in reading the judicious and truly patriarchal sentiments of Mr. Chamberlaine, p. 28, on the mischievous as well as immoral tendency of circulating Valentines; a practice which, when indulged in to such a wanton and unwarrantable excess as is mentioned in Mr. C.'s relation, certainly demands universal reprobation; a reprobation which, I am confident, the rational and reflecting part of the community will summarily yield. In fact, it threatens to become, unless its ripening prejudices are seasonably checked, and decisively overborne, an implacable foe to the tenderest and most invaluable franchises of morality and public virtue. I trust many of my sober and impartial countrymen will be found concurring in opinion with Mr. Chamberlaine and with me, that the anniversary of that ridiculous day *(Valentine)* furnishes ready and ample scope for the dissemination of the most gross and unbounded licentiousness. Female minds, Mr. Urban, are naturally susceptible, and as naturally unequal to solid and intellectual reasoning; they are excited to passion and revolt by the gentlest stimulant, and often under the most adventitious circumstances. The seductive tale coming decked in such an ostentatious and perfectly irresistible attire, is with avidity, and not unfrequently with secret exultation, imbibed; and thus, Mr. Urban, is a foundation laid for one of the most pestilential and incurable diseases with which the human mind has to encounter. Indeed it appears to me to be a subject of sufficient moment and interest to merit the serious attention and the salutary interposition of the Legislature (to whose honour, purity, and enlightened understanding, it would unquestionably superadd a most distinguishing and animated feature,) for the formal prohibition of the observance of Valentine's day, so irreconcileable with the courtesy and reverence enjoined by the applicable laws of civilization and moral refinement. I am, Mr. Urban, and, I trust, invariably to remain,

An enthusiastic Admirer of the Dignity and perfect Unanimity of Public Virtue.

Mr. URBAN, *March 22.*

YOUR obliging recollection of "an old acquaintance" in the Author of *Methodism Inspected*, Part I.* reviewed in p. 150, seems to convey a gentle rebuke for his long silence, and a friendly hint that the renewal of his correspondence would not be altogether unacceptable. If this surmise be well-founded, as it gave birth to, so it will produce the insertion of, the following strictures upon an article that appeared in the same number, p. 111, containing some *chronological* deductions from the *antient Zodiacs* lately discovered by the French Sçavans, in the Egyptian temples of *Dindara* and *Hennè*; which appear to militate against the Mosaical account of "the age of the globe which we inhabit," as far short of the results furnished by primitive astronomy.

Citizen Burckhart, from a drawing of the former Zodiac at Dindara, assumes, that the solstitial points were more advanced, by two signs, or six (sixty) degrees, at the time of its formation, than at present: whence he infers, from the established rate of the precision of the equinoxes (about 1 degree in 72 years), that the temple at Dindara must have been built 4000 years prior to our age: and he confidently assures us, that "we can only err by a very few centuries" from this assigned epoch.

* The Second Part of *Methodism Inspected*, is ready for the press, and will shortly be published. It includes remarks on Mr. *Benson* (the Methodist's) pamphlet, intituled *The Inspector of Methodism inspected, and the Christian Observer observed, &c.*

But,

But, granting that "the positions of the solstitial points are indicated with *sufficient accuracy*," or the place of either ascertained, in respect of some remarkable star in this Zodiac, which star is *now* known (all which may well be questioned); and granting also, that the Zodiac meant to represent the actual state of the heavens, *at the time of its construction*; and that it did not, by an usual anticipation, or affectation of remoter antiquity, rather stretch backwards into the fabulous ages of Egyptian Mythology; like the fanciful astronomical cycles of the Hindus, whose pretensions to an immense antiquity have been so ably exposed by a *Bentley* and a *Burrows*, &c. in the *Asiatic Researches*, and demonstrated, upon the strictest principles of European and Hindu Astronomy; confuting the reveries of M. Bailly, that hopeful disciple of Voltaire, in propagating philosophical infidelity; yet, still the assigned epoch of this Zodiac, supposing it to be founded on sufficient data, does not militate against Scripture, when elucidated by a correcter chronology.

If, indeed, from the assumed 4000 years, we subduct 1800, the remainder 2200, will give the year antecedent to the vulgar Christian æra, in which the Zodiac was supposed to be constructed; or, reckoning from Usher's date of the deluge, before Christ 2349, about 149 years after that event. But this is highly improbable; because, the colonization of the earth by the three great families of Japheth, Shem and Ham, did not take place until the days of Peleg, in the fifth generation from Noah; and, surely, the erection of public observatories, temples, &c. in Egypt, must have been a good while after its settlement by Mizraim and his Sons. But, if instead of the present *Hebrew* chronicle of the post-diluvian patriarchs, Gen. chap. xi (which, it may be satisfactorily proved, was curtailed by the *Jews* about the reign of Adrian, and desolation of Judea, in order to invalidate the chronological prophecies of the first coming of Christ), we adopt the *Samaritan* text, supported by the *Greek* version, *Josephus*, *Abulfaragi*, &c. adding a century to each of the generations, and subducting the same from the residues of lives; after a critical comparison of all these *original* and *earliest* records with each other, and some further rectifications of each, which cannot here be explained, I will venture, with a considerable degree of confidence, founded on no short nor superficial investigation of the subject, to propose a new scriptural date of the deluge, before Christ 3156, approximating much nearer to the truth than any hitherto adopted*.

If then, from this correcter date of the deluge, we subduct the foregoing remainder of 2200 years, the residue 956 will express the year after the deluge in which the Zodiac might have been constructed. And this perfectly accords with Scripture, as happening in the ninth generation after the deluge; and only 46 years before the birth of Abraham; which, according to my computation, happened before Christ 1002.

For, I have shewn, in some preceding publications (*The Inspector*, and series of *Sacred Criticism*, published in the *Orthodox Churchman's* Magazine), that in the days of *Job*, in the seventh generation from Noah, the vernal intersection was in the constellation "*Chimah*"†, or *Aries*, only a few degrees from Aldebaran; and the autumnal intersection, in "*Chesil*"† or *Scorpio*, at nearly the same distance from Antares: positions utterly incompatible with Usher's curtailed system of chronology, but perfectly according with mine.

Since then, the cardinal constellations of the Zodiac were known in the adjacent country of Arabia so early as the seventh generation, it is highly probable they were known in Egypt also, two generations after. And, that they were indeed known there in Abraham's days we may fairly presume, from the astronomical skill with which the great pyramid temple at Ghiza was con-

* This corrected epoch, before Christ 3156, only exceeds by the trifling interval of 54 years, the celebrated *Cali Yug*, or Hindu Epoch of the deluge, before Christ 3102, universally received throughout the East; affording an easy adjustment of *Hindu* chronology to *sacred* chronology; to reconcile which, Sir William Jones, Captain Wilford, &c. have laboured to little purpose, in the ASIATIC RESEARCHES; fettered by the great discordance of no less than 753 years between the Cali Yug, and Usher's date; to remedy which, in some measure, though but very imperfectly, Wilford has adopted the larger *Samaritan* date of the deluge, in preference to Usher's.

† Job. ix. 9; xxxviii. 31,—32.

structed,

ſtructed, its ſides exactly fronting the four cardinal points; but, the foundation of this pyramid was laid, I reckon, about 18 years before Abraham's viſit to Egypt, Gen. xii. 10—20, by one of the tyrannical princes of the Aſiatic *Cuſhite* dynaſty, who invaded and conquered Egypt; and who were called ΥΚΣΩΣ, "*Royal Shepherds*," as diſtinguiſhed from the unaſpirated ΥΚΣΩΣ, "*Captive Shepherds*," or *Iſraelites* of after-ages, in that precious fragment of Manetho, preſerved by Joſephus, *contra Apion*.

2. Proceeding to the ſecond Zodiac at *Hennè*, Citizen Burokhart aſſumes, upon ſtill ſlighter grounds, that the ſolſtitial point was then in *Virgo*; which, he aſſures us, could only be the caſe *ſeven thouſand years* before our age, or, errors excepted, *ſix thouſand years* at leaſt! Whence he triumphantly concludes:—"This Zodiac proves then *moſt inconteſtibly*, the fallacy of the *common Chronology*, which allows only ſix thouſand years for the age we live in."—"The Zodiac of Hennè ſeems to me to diſpel *every doubt* that might remain upon the hypotheſis which carries back, in an aſtoniſhing manner, the *limits* which prejudice have eſtabliſhed to the age of the terreſtrial globe."

That "the common Chronology is fallacious," and "the limits" preſcribed thereby to the duration of the world, or preſent order of things, too ſcanty, I have found, and I truſt demonſtrated, by multiplied obſervations and compariſon of ſacred with profane Chronology; and from the reſult of my reſearches, inſtead of the received epoch of the creation, before Chriſt 4004, I collect, that it could not be leſs than before Chriſt 5426*. Within the limits of which, about 236 years after the creation, his aſſumption of 7000 years might ſtill be found; though evidently incompatible with the ſtate of the world at that time. But we need not be at any pains to explode this viſionary hypotheſis; the Author has demoliſhed it himſelf; he confeſſes, 1ſt, that "the poſition of the ſolſtice is ſomewhat *more vaguely* indicated in this, than in the preceding Zodiac;" and 2ndly, he unwittingly informs us, that another worthy member of the Inſtitute, "citizen Dupuis, has ſhewn, by ſome extremely ingenious and *concurring* demonſtrations, that the Zodiac in queſtion could only be adapted to the parallel of Egypt; and that at the time of its conſtruction the Summer ſolſtice was in *Capricorn*; which could only occur at *fourteen* or *fifteen thouſand years* before our preſent age"!!

How blinded by their prejudices muſt ſuch *credulous Infidels* have been, not to diſcern that the immenſe *diſcordance* between the two concluſions drawn from the ſame premiſes, demonſtrated the viſionary aſſumptions and vague conjectures upon which both have built! But, a difference of four entire ſigns, or 120 degrees in longitude, and of 8000 years in time, is nothing to ſuch promiſing pupils of the French Inſtitute ſo ſtrangely complimented by your *Norfolk* correſpondent: "*Who ſtrain at a gnat*," in Scripture; "*but ſwallow a camel*," in Philoſophiſm!

INSPECTOR.

* I write this date from recollection, being abſent from home, and not having acceſs to my papers; it may, perhaps, be a century later, before Chriſt 5326.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 24.

HAVING in my account of Bramber Church, &c. vol. LXXIV. p. 806, aſſerted that "The church is in part rebuilt with the materials of the adjoining caſtle," I beg you will permit me to correct myſelf in that particular, as I have ſince been informed that the worthy RECTOR, Dr. Green, whom I before ſtyled VICAR, rebuilt the church himſelf, about 20 years ſince, without any aſſiſtance except the following: the Duke of Rutland and Lord Calthorpe, joint proprietors of the Borough, each gave 25*l.* Magdalen College 50*l.* and Mr. Lidbetter, an opulent Farmer in the pariſh, about 20*l.*; but the Duke of Norfolk, Lord of the Manor—NOTHING.

Yours, &c. SIDNEY.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 13.

IN anſwer to E. C. I. p. 115, reſpecting the old French words, "*priſt ſeme*:" the ſentence in which they are introduced runs thus: "Et lun executor *priſt ſeme*, et ſurrender al uſe I S le deviſee;" giving us to underſtand that the ſaid I S was a female, and that one of the executors took to wife (*priſt ſeme*) the ſaid deviſee, and ſurrendered (the land bequeathed) to her uſe, in conformity to the will alluded to in the Report. I. H.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 4.

FOR many months your numerous readers have been alternately edified and amuſed by the philanthropic lucubrations of Mr. Neild, and the commendatory introductions of his friend Dr. Lettſom. With the former of theſe gentlemen I have the honour to be acquainted, and for the latter I entertain every due ſentiment of reſpect; but, ſurely, Æneas requires not always the obſequiouſneſs of his Achates, however that faithful attendant's ſervices may have proved neceſſary at firſt. Methinks I now behold him preparing the MSS. for our inſpection!

"Ac primum ſilici ſcintillam excudit Achates,
Suſcepitque ignem foliis, atque *arida* circum
Nutrimenta dedit, rapuitque in fomite flammam."

The Doctor has certainly kindled a blaze around his Hero; but let him recollect, *that which warms may burn.*

To be ſerious. Thoſe who beſt know Mr. Neild will moſt admire him. His goodneſs needs not, his modeſty deſires not, the inceſſant panegyricks of any individual, or of any ſet of men.

Having troubled you, Mr. Urban, upon this ſubject, permit me to requeſt your admiſſion of my humble tribute of reſpect to the character of a ſecond HOWARD. It ſhall be brief, artleſs, unvarniſhed, diſintereſted, and *from the heart.*

In James Neild, eſq. of Cheyne-walk, Cheſſea, the reflecting world may with pleaſure contemplate an example of patient and ſucceſsful application to buſineſs, a pattern of active benevolence and ſocial virtue, an encouragement to induſtry, an ornament to religion. Born of no obſcure parentage, Mr. Neild is nevertheleſs the author and protector of his own liberal fortunes. As a jeweller in St. James's-ſtreet, he gradually and honourably amaſſed an income which few of the trade can expect to realize; and now, as a private gentleman, he employs both that income and his time in relieving human woes, which few men of affluence will condeſcend perſonally to inveſtigate.

Mr. Neild is a man of ſtrict method ſtill; for it will be found upon diligent examination, that *good habits may become durable as well as bad.* Hence, ever mindful of the ſure ſteps by which he aſcended into independence, he regulates his expences with rigid economy:—but the poor are the better for his prudence. He is frugal without parſimony, charitable without oſtentation; generous without profuſion, affable without ſervility, conſcious of merit without pride. Were I deſired to ſpecify in what character he appears to excel, I ſhould ſay, without fear of contradiction, as THE MAN OF SOCIAL FEELINGS. After his charitable diurnal toils, when he ſits down at a feſtive frugal board, ſurrounded by friends whom he eſteems, and by whom he is ſincerely beloved, then he lays aſide that unnatural reſerve, in which he is thought occaſionally to ſhrowd his urbanity; and his lively diſpoſition to good-humoured mirth, pleaſant converſation, and inſtructive enquiry, ſhines forth unveiled and unclouded. In the heavy hour of ſickneſs (nay, in the bitter agonies of excruciating torture from internal diſeaſe,) I have witneſſed his fortitude, his patience, his Chriſtian reſignation.

Such is my opinion of James Neild, eſq. He little imagines the quarter whence this honeſt eulogy proceeds. It may not be unintereſting to obſerve, that in his domeſtic connexions he is far happier than his illuſtrious prototype. Mr. Neild is bleſt with the affection of two ſons, both arrived at a ſtate of manhood, and both mutually emulous to prove their inheritance of their father's many virtues.

Yours, &c. ✱✱✱✱✱✱ B.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 6.

IF Clericus Londinenſis (vol. LXXIV. p. 1182) was pained with peruſing the praiſe-worthy and Chriſtian-like exertions of the venerable Phyſician and the indefatigable Magiſtrate in behalf of unfortunate Priſoners, he will, ſurely, allow another mortal to be poſſeſſed of as keen feelings as himſelf, and not be aſtoniſhed at my declaring, that the reading and re-reading of his *lucubrations* filled my ſoul with pity, not to ſay indignation and contempt, to ſee the ſacred name of a *Clergyman*, and one too who can boaſt of his reſidence in a City famed throughout the world for the philanthropy of its inhabitants, proſtituted to the ſervice of tyranny, vandaliſm, and inhumanity. That I may be juſtified in uſing ſuch language, let the reader but obſerve, that this *worthy* Clergyman ſets out with lamenting his want of leiſure ſooner to have entered on his laudable

work

work of attempting to silence the two avowed champions of the distressed! But he soon consoles himself with the recollection, that another *well-meaning* warrior had already entered the lists, and boldly attacked those *doating* philanthropists, the abettors of *fanaticks* and "factious mobs!" But their objections would have appeared with a better grace, had they been honoured with the real names of your correspondents, as they undoubtedly ought to have been when directed against two respectable gentlemen who have always written under their proper signatures. But a work of darkness will not bear the light; and, therefore, when brought into open day, requires the mask under which it makes its appearance. If the labours of your avowed correspondents are fraught with the evils which Clericus attaches to them, surely neither he, nor any other friend to the "principle which ought to direct all virtues, discretion," need be ashamed of their patriotic exertions, but manfully come forward in their true guise, and combat the gigantic foe.

That information of this kind coming from *an individual* ought never to be depended on, is strange indeed. Cannot one man as well as a thousand investigate the œconomy of a prison? Has he not the ability sufficient to count the number of the wards, and measure their dimensions; to say whether they are light or dark, ventilated or not ventilated? Is he not competent to say whether the males and females are in separate apartments, or whether they are promiscuously huddled together in one cell like pigs in a stye? whether they are properly supplied with food and water, and in what proportions? And, indeed, is not an individual capable of being informed whether a *chaplain* is appointed to the different gaols, or whether there be a total neglect of religious attention? Surely every rational person will answer in the affirmative; and I should suppose that even *Clericus* himself upon sober reflection will not be forward to produce a negative on the questions proposed. But I verily believe Mr. Neild might have pursued his enquiries, and have made public his observations with impunity, nay, even to have brought on the *filthy* subject of the privies, which so mightily offend the olfactory nerves of the polite Clericus, had he not dared to notice the neglect of the Clergy or Magistrates, in not providing or not enforcing a due attention to the moral improvements and spiritual concerns of the prisoners. That this is the truth, his third, and what he certainly intended as his grand objection to these enquiries, speaks pretty plainly: "it will give room to *fanaticks*, and to those whose darling object it is to throw any blame upon the ministers of the Church, to abuse the Clergy," &c. What, then, are the Clergy immaculate? or does their sacred function provide them, a cloak extensive enough to cover the grossest neglect of one of the principal branches of their religious obligations? No; even Clericus himself does not appear to shelter his brethren under this veil, but favours us with the line in which such information ought to be conveyed: "Let it reach the publick through an *authentic* channel. To notice the regulations of prisons, or the breach of morality, is the business of the *law*; to *individuals* it belongs not thus to take cognizance of things out of their own sphere; every prison is under the jurisdiction of its appropriate officers." The plain English of all which is, if I read it rightly, "Let no person presume to give information respecting the mismanagement of a prison, or of cruelty used towards prisoners, but those whose interest it is to keep the offences secret! If the gaoler extorts enormous fees, and connives at drunkenness and debauchery, as there is a law to punish such crimes, let no informations be brought forward but such as rest on his own voluntary confessions! If the magistrates neglect to visit, or the chaplain totally omits to perform the religious duties for which he receives his annual salary; permit no officious *individual* to notice, much less to blazon abroad, such a fashionable deficiency of obligation! Leave it to their *pure* consciences and the *law* to rectify these *trifling* deviations from rectitude! For, should these offences be known, they will only excite 'the clamours of a factious mob,' and furnish an 'instrument for discontent!' Better had the culprit pine in secret under the lash of cruelty and extortion, which, aided by all the evils arising from filth and putrefaction, together with the want of a free circulation of air, which will probably hasten the final exit of many, than that imputations, like those contained in the letters from Mr. Neild, should be

cast

South West View of the new Church, BERRIEW, Montgomeryshire.

cast on the conduct of those persons *authorized* to manage the loathsome receptacles for the guilty, the wretched, and the most miserable of our fellow-creatures! Not so are the precepts of our holy Religion; the duties which Clericus would restrict to interested persons are those inculcated on all; and it is emphatically said in the Sacred Word of the Most High, that, in the great day of final retribution, the Judge shall say unto them on the right hand, "I was sick, and in *prison*, and ye *visited* me;" and when they shall disclaim recollection of such instances, he shall say unto them, "In as much as ye did it unto one of the least of these, ye did it unto me: *Enter ye into the joy of your Lord.*"

Could a word of mine give encouragement to the unabated zeal of the praise-worthy Magistrate, or to his venerable precursor, I would say, "Go on in your work of labour and love; fear not the obloquy and misrepresentation of interested mortals; with a motive founded on one of the best principles of human nature, your conduct will have the sanction of God and good men; and your labour shall not ultimately be in vain in the Lord."

Yours, &c. T. Mor, F S M.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 23.

IN compliance with the wish expressed in your last volume, p. 996, I send you a drawing (*Plate II.*) of the New Church at Berriew*, co. Montgomery. Yours, &c. D. P.

Mr. Urban, *Brecon, April* 8.

I HAVE observed for some years past the Green-gage plumb-tree to be a very slight bearer (and which has been noticed by most gardeners), but could get no satisfactory reason for the same. This month I observed a tree of mine bud for blossom very fine; but in a few days afterwards I noticed that the blossom had fallen. I then watched, and observed a bullfinch very busy upon the tree picking off the buds. Perhaps there may be a particular sweetness attached to this blossom, which induces this bird to give it the preference. Shall be thankful to any of your correspondents to inform me of a method to prevent the same. J. P.

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* See a view of the old Church, vol. LXX. p. 609.

AN ADDRESS,

Delivered at the Small Pox and Inoculation Hospitals, on Wednesday, *the* 3*d of* April, 1805, *previous to the Funeral of* William Woodville, *M.D Physician to that Institution, who died there on* Tuesday, *the* 26*th of* March, 1805.

By Anthony Highmore, *Secretary.*

THERE is not, perhaps, any reflection which affords more soothing consolation to concern on the loss of relatives or friends, than that which dwells on the remembrance of their merits, and recapitulates the history of their virtues. Whatsoever may have been the station of any individual, his peculiar profession, or the general course of his occupations, these either furnish unequivocal testimonies to his fame, and transmit his character with sympathy and esteem to his nearest relatives, or hand it with eulogy and renown to the listening admiration of a remote posterity. We fix upon the generous qualities of his heart, or upon the enlightened liberality of his mind, as a centre from whence his public action or his private worth emanate as *radii*, which expand to their distant circumference, as the congenial spirit of veneration and respect bear testimony to their justice, and magnify but not exaggerate their truth.

Which of us, my respected friends, have not thus sympathized with the tears of sorrow, and thereby mitigated the mournful agonies of distress? Who is there amongst all the sons of Adam who has not borne the sighs of grief, and wept with those that weep?

We have here no common cause for our concern; the tribute of our tears is the last that we can offer to the merits of the man! the tribute of our respect is due to his public character—the tribute of veneration and applause is the debt we owe to his fame!

It is with affecting delight we contemplate the merit of our departed friend, and review his eminent services since his introduction to this humane Institution; and they seem to have reflected back the honour which they cast upon each other. As patrons of this House of Mercy, you have revered his skill, and duly appreciated his exertions in its cause: you have seen the energies of his mind devoted to its extension; and the fruits of his beneficial

improvements

improvements have transmitted its name to remoteſt climes.

His qualifications as a phyſician, and his merits as a man, were evidenced 14 years ago by the ample patronage he received at his firſt introduction to the office which his deceaſe has now vacated. His ſtudies and reſearches in the ſcience of Medicine were then called forth into new action, for they were made ſubſervient to the cauſe in which he had thus engaged, and formed a conſiderable part of his general practice. His mind willingly devoted itſelf to the fulfilment of his engagement, by not only conducting its medical department, but by alſo taking the ſupervision and direction of its domeſtic houſehold. The regulations which his care and vigilance have introduced remain as monuments of his ſkill, and as teſtimonies of his paternal regard.

Five years after his introduction to this office he began the compilation, of which only the firſt part has appeared, of a *Hiſtory of Inoculation*; which ought to conſtitute a leading feature of his literary labours, as it proves how deeply the deſign was impreſſed upon his mind of fulfilling the extent of his duty by the moſt attentive inveſtigation, wherein nothing might be left unexplored which could contribute to elucidate or promote the objects of his ſituation.

Amongſt his literary labours, which afforded no ſmall aſſiſtance to his profeſſion and reputation to himſelf, and which offers a farther teſtimony how deeply every part of the medical ſcience was within the ſcope of his attention, was his work on *Medical Botany*; an accurate delineation of the ſcience of plants, and a uſeful and pleaſing enquiry into the vegetable kingdom. Here he explored the forms and natures of the

> "Living herbs, beyond the powers
> Of botaniſts to number up their tribes."
>
> THOMSON.

Whilſt the mind of Dr. Woodville was thus ardently engaged in ſtudies which enlarged his own ſphere of knowledge, and ſecured to him the well-earned honours of profeſſional reputation, it will excite no ſurprize to find him zealouſly engaged in the diſcovery and adoption of *Vaccine Inoculation*; a diſcovery ſo fortunate for mankind, and which ſo immediately affected the advancement of this Inſtitution, could not fail to attract his vigilance, and to preſs for his mature inveſtigation. As its courſe proceeded he was enabled from his peculiar office, and was urged from his peculiar benevolence, to communicate many eſſential obſervations and improvements, which tended to methodiſe the diſcovery, and to puſh its new-born light upon the world; to remove the ſuſpicions of fear, and to promote and mature the bleſſings of ſecurity.

After the minuteſt experiment, and the moſt unequivocal teſtimonies of its ſucceſs, it was to our departed friend that this Inſtitution claims the honour of its introduction into general practice in the Metropolis; and as one of the branches of the eſtabliſhment to have been inſtrumental, ſuperadded to the ſubjects of its former fame, in conveying comfort and ſecurity to more than 17,000 perſons during the laſt ſix years; a number which, in addition to thoſe which have received the ſame benefit from other ſocieties, and from the liberal exertions of other medical men, will live to teach their children and their children's children to bleſs the name of Woodville when they bleſs the name of Jenner.

What beſt characterized his medical genius was the ſolidity of his conceptions, the caution of his meaſures, and the prudence which prevented their adoption until he had aſcertained their final effects. It may without exaggeration be affirmed, that there are few men who preſent us with ſuch ineſtimable leſſons in the ſtudy of public utility.

But his exertions and his fame were neither limited by the narrow circuit of theſe walls, which now hold his ſilent remains; nor even by the expanded boundaries of the Metropolis; nor yet by the ſhores which girt our United Kingdom; his reputation ſtretched to many or moſt of the ſtates of Europe, to the provinces of America, and to the colonial eſtabliſhments in the Eaſtern and Weſtern World. From all theſe parts his various correſpondences, and particularly the earneſt deſire with which his preſence was ſolicited at Paris during the late Conſulſhip, and granted by the Britiſh Government, prove the ardour with which his opinions were ſought and eſteemed. To theſe he freely imparted the reſult of his judgment, and the correct information of his practice; and if ſuch an intercourſe

intercourſe diffuſed the character of his own talents, it alſo carried along with it the fame of this National Inſtitution to the remoteſt corners of the globe.

Glorious muſt have been the inward ſatisfaction of his own benevolence, that he was guiding, under the bleſſing of Divine Providence, the great purpoſes of the Inſtitution whoſe principle he ſuperintended, by not only extending relief to affliction itſelf, but by combining the moſt effectual meaſures for protection againſt it with the moſt active co-operation with other ſocieties for its final extermination.

It is thus, through theſe men, that the formidable hydra, whoſe venom was the terror of our anceſtors, has in our times been devoted to its ruin; it is thus that the monſter of Peloponneſus no longer ſcatters deva[illegible] from every wound. Theſe men have the modern glory of neutralizing her virus, and mingling their labours with thoſe of Hercules himſelf: they will commit her ſtory to the records of former times, while the dark ſhade which once obſcured the happineſs of human life ſhall be diſpelled by a noon-tide radiance, preſenting to the admiring gaze of poſterity the characters of Jenner and of Woodville written with a ſunbeam!

Yet, notwithſtanding theſe extenſive powers, this public uſefulneſs, this thirſt for medical knowledge, this almoſt univerſal reputation, the modeſt diffidence of our departed friend ſhrunk from the blazonry of fame, and almoſt forbade its voice; the ſilent conſciouſneſs of extenſive merit rather led him to rejoice in the effect, than to condeſcend in ſelf-flattery to the cauſe; he rejoiced to ſee the proſperity of his plans, but the delicate humility of his heart aſcribed to a ſublimer ſource the dictation and the glory!

If the eſteem and approbation of a few cordial friends were the limits of his ambition; if he preferred not to barter a jewel of ſo ineſtimable a price for the tranſitory breath of popular fame; it is for thoſe friends to dwell upon his virtues, and ſhew that his humility does not repreſs their zeal to furniſh the triumph of applauſe: they may exemplify his merits, which the loud herald of renown has not rendered common; they may dwell upon his character and his exertions, which the trump of eulogy can never tarniſh by exaggeration!

As a public officer of this houſe, his liberal and active attention to all its departments was not limited by the rigid letter of his duty, but rather extended by the benevolence of his heart; his unwearied regard to the comfort and ſafety of thoſe committed to his care, his gentle treatment of the afflicted, and his encouragement of the convaleſcent, procured him their reſpect and gratitude; and his punctual regularity and affectionate intereſt in the welfare of the houſehold over which he was the deputed guardian and general viſitor, has left an example for his ſucceſſor till the Houſe itſelf ſhall be removed. Happy, thrice happy, if that ſucceſſor ſhall tread his path, and transfer to himſelf the remnant of his fame!

Endowed with urbanity of manners, warmed with the zeal of friendſhip, and ennobled by the ſelf-poſſeſſion of that *meus ſibi conſcia recti* which dignifies and elevates the human heart, which upholds in ſorrow, and gives equanimity in the dangers of proſperity, we may reflect with ſatisfaction that our friend is departed but a little while before ſome of us; and if we contemplate his virtues, and emulate his example, we may hope to follow, and to meet him where tears and ſorrows ſhall be wiped away!

Mr. Urban, *April* 12.

WHEN you meet with a worthy father, who, replete with the milk of human kindneſs, takes every method to draw the veil over the follies of an ungracious ſon, and "expreſſly orders that not a ſingle perſon of the family ſhould preſume to utter a word of reproach, or of God, or of complaint againſt him; do you wonder that, againſt the mild forbearance of an excellent father all the ſtern reſolves of unbending hardineſs were diſſolved in a flood of tears?" When you meet with a mother, "whoſe general want of graciouſneſs, whoſe neglect of *ſuaviter in modo*, is the more to be lamented, becauſe ſhe can, when ſhe pleaſes, be exquiſitely amiable and agreeable," do you not write *Agreed?* Such a portrait of either parent you will meet with in the Adviser, a book whoſe *local* merit you learn when you travel into the South-weſt of England. For ſuch has been the effect of the colouring, that thoſe who have been compelled to ſit for their pictures have been compelled

compelled to exclaim, Who did this or that thing? Was it not I? The painter may mutually exclaim in his favourite language, *Ed io anchi sono pittore*, "I also am a painter." If he shoots folly as it flies, he rarely conceals his game. But the worst of all is, he excites a curiosity with his stars and initials which he leaves you to gratify. Worse than this—he writes himself out of breath; and if he be a parson, though neither a *Swivel* nor a *Tiptoe*, he is a spin-text. Worse still—he gives you but two good characters, his own father and Dr. Pulteney, to 500 bad ones; and as to his character of the seminary where he imbibed all his learning and all his cleverness, he leaves such impression of it on the mind, that one must either disbelieve him; or harbour cruel prejudices against our public places of education.

A Traveller.

Westminster Abbey Church. Architectural Proceedings.

(Continued from vol. LXXIV. p. 738.)

I HINTED in my last paper to the reverend guardians, the improvers, restorers, and those destined to pull down the *objectionable* parts of this vast pile, that there were some very considerable architectural errors in the new groin-work giving the internal finish to the great centre tower; and more immediately advised the rectifying, before the scaffolding was taken down, the mistakes in the painted chalk-courses of the spandrils of the groins, having plainly demonstrated that they were not consonant to the inclined lines of the real chalk-courses surrounding them on every side. The scaffolding is now taken away, and I perceive every thing is in the condition as I left it previous to my remarks p. 738. I have been given to know my advice was read indeed, was commented on to be sure; but that the ingenious Architect to the church "was a man not to be easily persuaded to give up his judgment to another." It will be entirely needless to go about to impress on the minds of the publick the discordant association of Henry III's groins and ribs with Henry VII's white and red rose, portcullises, ornaments, &c.; or Henry III's inclined courses with the modern Architect's parallel ones; their own eyes and judgments will sufficiently convince them of the truth of my remarks on this occasion.

We are at last relieved from the anxious dread of "never hearing divine service any more in the Choir; Henry VII's chapel quite big enough." Suggestions were on foot: prospect of much space to be gained, whereby many more M——Begone ideas of hated form! Workmen are most busily employed re-inflating the damaged pews and stalls; and it is expected that by Rogation Sunday the Holy Choir will assemble with songs of joy and gladness, songs of praise and thanksgiving, "that what has happened is no worse." Little doubt can be entertained but, on that day of restoration to the usual course of service in the Choir, the full religious establishment of the church will attend to join in one solemn and devout prayer of acknowledgment for benefits received, to find themselves once again in their due order and appropriate stations. The true admirers of our antient works of course will not be absent; they will think it a duty incumbent on them to send up their most fervent vows for finding the sacred edifice saved! The hour will needs be a memorable one, and of an opposite tendency to that which for near *two years* has estranged the wonted devotions of the spot. I of course shall not be unmindful of the awful scene, when much store of admiration and commendation must ensue.

It has been with certain people a subject of continual regret to behold the interior lines of the building, so compleat and so excellent in itself, hacked and cut in the basements and windows, to make room for monuments as heterogeneous in their appearance as were the minds or "tastes" of the different artists who executed them; each, however, agreeing in this one opinion, that no attention was to be had in order to make their masonry or ornaments in anywise to be of a piece with the work of the "mountain of stone," as Sir Christopher Wren has it. Hence what will be said on finding an example set up to disfigure and fill-in the arches on each side, dividing the nave from the side ailes, with monuments of an enormous size! It is, or ought to be understood by all, that the present worthy Dean is much against the practice; but, as it was a settled thing thus to heap and fill up these two arches prior to his accession to the dignity he now enjoys, it was not in his power to prevent it. Here indeed

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is ſome comfort in hoping, therefore, the monſtrous project will end with the two piles of marble in queſtion.

To ſay nothing of the propriety or impropriety of theſe two new monumental deſigns in their whole, yet it will be impoſſible for men of "untravelled" habits to comprehend why a ſtatue, placed on a pedeſtal not far above the pavement line, ſhould be of a proportion ſo much exceeding that of the deceaſed, or why the face is turned to the Weſt inſtead of the Eaſt. The Artiſt, no doubt, can endeavour to ſatisfy us in this, he having been in foreign climes to cull his models of perfect beauty and taſte from ſubjects done by Pagan ſculptors, who ſhewed nature without diſguiſe, and at a time when no *obligation* compelled the eye to gaze on one part of the heavens more than another!

Yours, &c. J. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Edmonton, April* 10.

FULLY convinced that Truth will bear the minuteſt inveſtigation; that every cauſe in which Truth is concerned is the better for having all things but Truth ſifted from it; and impreſſed with the idea that Vaccination is eſtabliſhed on ſo fair a baſis as to challenge the minuteſt inveſtigation; I cannot but differ from the Correſpondent who, in p. 228, has furniſhed ſo valuable an antidote to the bold aſſertions of an eminent Surgeon; for I am decidedly of opinion, with your candid Editor, that the production of ſuch a Vindication is an abundant overbalance to the ſcepticiſm of much abler opponents.

The "infuriate rage," noticed in p. 245, it would be ridiculous to think of anſwering. *Such* reaſoning deſtroys itſelf. But there are arguments of another kind; which, having been advanced by a Phyſician of undoubted eminence in the Literary World, p. 152, moſt certainly deſerve attention; and it is hoped that ſome of the many eminent Practitioners whom Dr. Moſeley has called upon will meet his learned arguments. I cannot, however, but conſider the performance of this truly reſpectable Phyſician to be an ironical *jeu d'eſprit*, intended (rather by ridicule than by reaſoning) to promote the preſent practice of Vaccination.

While theſe and other writers are collecting accounts of all the caſes, and ſtating all the arguments they are able to ſuggeſt, to ſhew that the Cow-pox is not likely to prove a permanent ſecurity againſt the infection of the Small-pox: fortunately for the publick, the practice of Vaccination ſtill goes on, not only in this country, but in every part of Europe. The authors, we dare ſay, mean well, and they have certainly exerted conſiderable ingenuity in maintaining their poſition; but a failure in one caſe out of more than 10 000, though ever ſo well ſubſtantiated, will hardly be conſidered, by a diſcerning publick, in any other light than as a caſual irregularity, upon which no ſolid determination can or ought to be grounded.

I am not a young man, Mr. Urban; but have lived long enough to remark many violent prejudices againſt Variolous Inoculation; and recollect being told by my father, who was an experienced Apothecary, that its Introduction was oppoſed by the *College of Phyſicians*; but *Truth was great, and it prevailed.*

Now, Sir, I would aſk, if there were a Hundredth Part of the Tithe of the danger to be apprehended from Vaccination which its Oppoſers would wiſh us to believe; why is the preſent *College*, or their *Cenſors*, the natural Guardians of the National Health, ſo totally ſilent? Can any thing be a ſtronger proof of their being thoroughly ſatisfied both of its Efficacy and its Safety? An inferior argument it is almoſt ſuperfluous to notice—the immenſe Sacrifice of their Intereſt which ſuch of the Advocates for the practice as are in buſineſs are annually making from the profits of their profeſſion.

A Correſpondent, p. 38, expreſſes a wiſh to ſee Mr. Anſley's "Ode to Jenner." I wiſh I could gratify him by ſending you a copy of it; but I will do the beſt I can, by copying ſome lines from a ſpirited tranſlation of it by Mr. Ring. Yours, &c.

NOT A YOUNG MAN.

"Oh! bleſt by Phœbus, at thy natal hour,
The happy preſage of thy healing power!
'Tis thine to ſtudy Nature's hidden laws,
Trace all her wonders to their ſecret cauſe;
Prevent diſeaſe with thy Pæonian art,
Encounter Death, and blunt his fatal dart.
While thus I rove through Chelta's flow'ry plain,
And ſome faint embers of my youth remain,
Shall not the Muſe her tuneful accents raiſe, [praiſe?
And wake her ſlumb'ring lyre to ſing thy Here,

Here, plung'd in grief, and penfive, and forlorn,
The long-loft objects of my love I mourn;
My dear affociates, ravifh'd from my breaft
By the foul venom of that baneful peft;
While many a blemifh cover'd ev'ry face,
Robb'd ev'ry charm, and rifled ev'ry grace.
When the dire fiend, which thus, in early bloom,
His victims hurl'd untimely to the tomb,
In all his horrors rifes to my view, [are due?
How fhall I tell what thanks to Heaven
And due to thee, whofe godlike arm repreſs'd
The lawleſs rage of that malignant peft;
To thee, whofe genius, and well-cultur'd mind,
Found out a healing balm for human kind?
Thy fkilful hand inſerts with wondrous art
The cryſtal drop the lowing kine impart,
To quell the fiend, his kindling wrath to tame, [frame.
And flow meand'ring through the vital
Ere long, a puſtule, riſing in the wound,
Repels the foe, that lurks in ambuſh round
With all his hoft; and from our fleeting breath
Averts the perils of impending death.
What thanks fhall Britiſh gratitude decree, [to thee?
What thanks, what honours, what rewards
What annual off'rings at thy hallow'd fhrine,
O Jenner! equal to defert like thine?
For, lo! Machaon is thy frequent gueſt,
Pleas'd with thy converſe, with thy friendſhip bleſt:
The poor, the rich, conſult without a fee
The ſacred oracle of health in thee.
The mother ſues thee, fill'd with juſt alarms, [charms;
To ſhield her boy, and to protect his
The virgin ſues, leſt blemiſhes invade
Her lovely cheeks, and all her beauties fade.
The Gaul himſelf, though envious of our name,
Adores thy art, and celebrates thy fame;
The grateful nations one loud pæan raiſe,
And all the wond'ring world reſounds thy praiſe."

This agreeable writer then proceeds with ſome ſpirited lines reſpecting the great national conteſt with our gigantic adverſary; and thus concludes:

"Jenner, farewell!—nor ſhall the bard detain
From nobler ſtudies by too long a ſtrain,
Nor from its object alienate a mind
Intent on labours uſeful to mankind.
May Heaven, to whom my ſuppliant voice I raiſe,
Proſper thy labours, and prolong thy days!
While deathleſs heroes, who maintain our fame,
And add new glories to the Britiſh name,
Around their brows unfading laurels twine,
The CIVIC CROWN, O JENNER! ſhall be thine."

THE PROJECTOR. N° XLIII.

"TAKE DOWN HIS WORDS."
PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER, paſſim.

To the AUTHOR of the PROJECTOR.

SIR,

AS I obſerve that you ſometimes interrupt your own lucubrations by complying with the wiſhes of certain correſpondents, I hope you will admit this ſhort epiſtle from one who is a conſtant reader, but not vain enough to think he can be an aſſiſtant in any very important degree.

Happening a few days ago, to look into the Life of an eminent Divine among the Diſſenters, and one whoſe principal writings have, I believe, been acceptable to every denomination of Chriſtians; I mean Dr. Lardner; I was ſtruck with the following mode in which he carried on converſation with his viſitors. Perhaps, however, ſome of your readers will underſtand it the better for being informed that Dr. Lardner was remarkably and incurably *deaf*. His biographer's words are theſe:

"Paper, pens, and ink, being immediately brought in when viſitors came to his houſe, they wrote down ſuch intelligence as they had to communicate, or the obſervations and queſtions which they wiſhed to propoſe. To theſe, as they were ſeverally written, he replied with great freedom and cheerfulneſs, and in a way that was both inſtructive and entertaining. As the papers contained the unconnected anſwers and remarks of the different gueſts, upon different ſubjects, it formed what would have appeared to a ſtranger to be a very heterogeneous mixture. It was, however, carefully preſerved by the Doctor, to be peruſed by him when his viſitors were gone; and the peruſal of it often led him to objects of farther conſideration and enquiry."

Now, Mr. PROJECTOR, although bodily infirmities are, and ought to be, ſacred from every ſpecies of ridicule, there appeared to me ſomething very whimſical in this mode of converſation, and I doubt not that many of your readers will, like myſelf, be at firſt tempted to ſmile, when in imagination they anticipate the probable conſequences of ſuch a plan, if purſued in moſt companies. I thought, farther, Mr. PROJECTOR, that the paſſage might afford you ſome hints for a Paper, at leaſt as far as reſpects the *writing down*

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such intelligence as visitors have to communicate. But this I leave to your discretion, and, begging pardon for my intrusion, if you deem it intrusion, I remain, your humble servant, LECTOR.

I agree with my correspondent (who, I beg he will observe, is no intruder), in thinking that very important consequences would follow the general adoption of Dr. Lardner's mode of conversation, consequences which would, no doubt, at first be somewhat whimsical, and somewhat disagreeable; but the result upon the whole could not fail to be beneficial. I know not that it will afford materials for an entire lucubration, but unquestionably it may suggest many valuable hints. In the first place, if it were the custom for visitors to *write down* the *intelligence* they had to communicate, we might, in time, be enlightened in the true nature of one branch of liberty which has never received a proper discussion; I mean, the liberty of the tongue. Our libraries abound with treatises on the liberty of the press, and its importance to the liberty of the subject; but the subjects of a government and the subjects of a conversation are two very different things, to be supported in very different ways, and arraigned before very different tribunals. The Government of a nation too, is so very different from the government of the tongue, that the former has, in very few instances, thought fit to interfere with the latter.

From such obscurity and confusion it has arisen, that the intelligence of visitors, or, what some call gossip's news, has never been subjected to any code of laws, nor any legal and regular forms of trial; and hence so much lax talking, when we find ourselves disposed to "bear witness against our neighbour," a thing not only indispensable in supporting the revenue by the consumption of tea and wine, but also in supporting the life and soul of polite conversation. And surely it is very strange that a wise and politic nation like ours, so prolific in dissertations upon all manner of rights and privileges, should never have accurately defined the rights of gossiping, never have endeavoured to restrain the prerogative of anecdote, nor to set bounds to the privileges of tale-bearing. This defect in our political studies, or rather this neglect of so important a branch of our civil rights, must be attributed to the circumstance which my correspondent seems to hint at, the want of such written documents on the subject as may enable us to reduce it to some kind of method or system, and to mark the nice distinctions betwixt liberty and licentiousness, as well as those shades, often imperceptible, which connect truth and falsehood. The tongue, we all know, is so glib, and its motions so quick and evanescent, that, without much more attention than is usual in genteel company, it is almost impossible to fix it down to any one position: and even to attempt to do so would imply a much larger portion of the patience of hearing than is consistent with that species of conversation which is most in vogue, and which, like certain pieces of music, is always performed in parts, and often is as noisy as the crash of a full band, without its harmony. But, that the tongue ought to be laid under some restrictions seems very necessary, since we have very good authority for asserting that its publications are fully as inflammatory as those of the press. It is said by a very antient writer, "The tongue is a little member, and boasteth great things. Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth, and the tongue *is* a fire.—The tongue can no man tame: it is an unruly evil." I shall make no apology for referring my readers to their Bibles for these assertions, although some of them may think it very unnecessary to go so far back for authorities.

Now, it is not improbable, that if the good Doctor's plan of conversation were adopted, we should gain one step in regulating what respects "the intelligence which visitors have to communicate." They would, in time, think it necessary to attend a little more to dates, and facts, and circumstances, when they found that what goes in at one ear is no longer permitted to go out at the other. I am persuaded it is this quickness of passage, this facility of travelling, which has made so many excellent stories and good jokes set out from their homes and return again without meeting with any interruption from accuracy or veracity. They would likewise probably think it necessary to consider whether that ought to be asserted which might afterwards be contradicted, or whether that should be whispered which was afterwards to be read. We might also have an opportu-

nity

pity of knowing whether those sketches which appear to so much advantage in mirth and joke, would appear equally striking in black and white.

I own there are objections which may be started on this occasion. It may, in the first place, be said that the good Doctor who invented this mode of conversation was compelled to it from his deafness, and that those whose ears are perfect have no more occasion to speak through pen and ink than those whose sight is perfect have to look through spectacles. But this objection attaches only to the origin of the scheme: no doubt, every friend of the learned Doctor regretted his want of hearing; but I cannot help thinking that he was led to improve his infirmity into a very great blessing, by reducing his visitor's intelligence *to book*, and, as it were, making every culprit sign his examination; and I am persuaded he would have considered his deafness as an honour, had he foreseen that a PROJECTOR was to arise who should convert it into a scheme for ameliorating, repairing, and refining the conversation of polite companies in all future generations.

It may again be objected, that written conversation would be insufferably tedious, and, however necessary to a deaf man, surely none but a deaf man would think of extending the practice in any case, far less of bringing it into general use. This objection has an air of plausibility, and perhaps, indeed, some foundation in fact; but I cannot avoid remarking on the wording of it. It is said it would make conversation *tedious*. This forms a very accurate distinction; for a conversation may be long without being tedious, and as conversations are in general carried on, in the orchestra style, by a full band, it must be allowed there are sufficient variety of sounds, and depths of intonation, to prevent their appearing tedious. But the case is different where one of the instruments has consequence enough to be intrusted with a *solo* part. I will, therefore, endeavour to compound this matter by establishing certain rules, which will prevent the time of the company being too much engrossed in writing. It is pleasant to think that some visitors set a value on their time, and only wonderful where they can find such a quantity of it in the course of a day.

I would then humbly propose, that this new mode of conversation shall be attempted only by slow degrees, for some years from the present date. This delay, among other uses, will enable the parties who have, perhaps, too much neglected the art of penmanship to acquire a facility in writing easily, intelligibly, and with proper spaces between their words, and proper attention to the privileges of commas and semicolons; some benefit would also arise in the way of spelling, which might not be unornamental; and by frequently telling a story in this way, they would very soon find it improve their hand wonderfully, and that without any injury to the story. This part of the difficulty being removed, I would propose the experiment to be tried, first, with those who are particularly liable to fits of the gossip. If these be very violent, and appear to the company outrageous and dangerous, it may be necessary to *call for pen and ink*.

If any person hearing of a marriage concluded, or a marriage intended, between any of their acquaintance, should break out in such intelligence, as the following: "Bless me! what do you think, Miss Tomkins is going to be married to Mr. Jenkyns!—La! I can't *see* what he could *see* in her,—a tall awkward girl—you remember her at Brighton last year with her father—such large features, and such a gait—Nay, for matter of that, I think they are well-matched; Tom Jenkyns is a pert, sneering coxcomb; and as to his riches, I have my doubts about that; to-be-sure his father left him a capital trade, and he affects to keep little company, but I am told there is a good deal of his *paper about*.—Nay, and what is she? Lord! I remember her father when he kept a little broker's shop; but now, forsooth, he dashes away, and Miss, I dare say, will be an heiress, ha! ha! he!" Whenever it comes to this, it is high time to call *for pen and ink*.

When any London lady or gentleman condescends to pay a visit to their relations in the country, and entertains them with an account of their grandeur and consequence in London, interlarded with frequent notices of their intimacy with My Lord and Sir John, their repartees with peers, and frolics with members of Parliament, it may be convenient, for the sake of impressing these things more deeply on the mind

minds of their country couſins, to *call for pen and ink*.

In all caſes of diſputes and quarrels, when any lady or gentleman think they are conferring a very great obligation on a company by telling their own ſtory in their own way: In all caſes of perſons returning from their travels, whether to foreign parts or watering-places, and becoming each the hero of his tale: In all accounts of converſations which paſſed a few nights before, "when I ſaid to Sir John, and Sir John ſaid to me; when I anſwered the Baronet, and the Baronet had not a word to ſay for himſelf; when he attempted to confute me, and I ſtruck him dumb," &c. In all theſe, and ſimilar inſtances of egotiſm, it may, for ſundry and uſeful and important purpoſes, be neceſſary to *call for pen and ink*.

Reſtrictions like theſe, I hope, will ſerve to remove the chief objection which can be formed againſt this new mode of converſation; and, that removed, all leſſer objections may be diſpenſed with, upon the ground that every human contrivance muſt have ſome portion of imperfection. If any lady, for example, curious in the elegance of her tea equipage, ſhould complain of a want of harmony in her apparatus, and that tea and ink, gooſe-quills and ſilver ſpoons, can never appear elegant parts of an elegant whole; I would remind her of the improvements lately introduced in every branch of cabinet furniture, of the rich paintings, gildings, and enamellings, of the moſt vulgar articles of uſe; and aſk her whether Bond-ſtreet could not furniſh her with a writing apparatus, in the Grecian form, of "ſuperlative beauty," which would match with any ſet of tea-equipage whatever? But this cannot for a moment be queſtioned by any who reflect that thoſe ingenious artiſts have provided ſuch elegant articles of the moſt neceſſary ſort, that, although we are aſhamed to name their uſes, we are proud to exhibit their decorations.

I have thus endeavoured to comply with my correſpondent's hint in the way which he ſeems to recommend. Of the utility of the plan I can have no doubt; and I have endeavoured to obviate ſuch objections as ſeem likely to be ſtarted: there may be others which I cannot foreſee, but which, if conveyed to me, I ſhall be very happy to take into conſideration. Whether the plan be practicable, is another queſtion, which does not belong to my province: there appears to be no phyſical impoſſibility in the way; but there are ſo many obſtructions which may be offered by thoſe who ſtand up for undefined and undefinable rights of converſation, and privileges of the tongue, that perhaps it will never be eaſy to propoſe any plan of this kind which will not be loudly oppoſed. I am an enemy, however, to diſputes in converſation; and, if I happen to hear any improper remarks, or hoſtile objections made to this paper, in any company where I have the honour to be admitted, I ſhall certainly take the liberty to *call for pen and ink*.

*** As I find that moſt of my contemporaries thought proper to apologize for the delay of publication laſt month until the 9th day thereof, I think it likewiſe my duty to appriſe my readers that, owing to the ſame circumſtance, my laſt production did not make its appearance on the *firſt of April*.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 24.

A BEAUTIFUL brazen eagle ſtanding on a pedeſtal ſupported by four lions was given to the Briſtol cathedral, and had the following inſcription:

"Ex dono Georgii Williamſon, S. T. B. hujus eccleſiæ cathedralis Briſtol, vicedecani 1689."

Some time in September 1800, the eagle was removed from the choir to the veſtry-room; and, in the courſe of 1802, was ſold to Meſſrs. Hale, braziers, Briſtol, for 9½d. per lb.; of them it was purchaſed by Mr. William Adey, the preſent proprietor, who has offered to reſtore it to its original ſtation, provided the dean and chapter will pay him 87 l. which it coſt him, and engage *not* to remove it again.

This propoſal has been rejected; and it is now in a room at the Merchants Hall.

Mr. W. Adey's motive in purchaſing was to appeaſe the clamour of the public againſt the dean and chapter, and to prevent the eagle being broken in pieces, which was intended to be done. Before the braſiers ſold it, the inſcription was eraſed, but is now reſtored.

Yours, &c. P. Q.

Mete-

Meteorological Diary for March 1805, kept at Baldock. Lat. 52°. 2'. Long. 5' W.

Day of Month.	At 8 A.M. Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.	At 2 P.M. Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.	Lunar aspects, &c. taken from the *Nautical* Ephemeris of 1805, as took place this month.
1	29.21	St	38	37	1			3	V.B.	29.26	R	42	41	2			2	V.B.	●
2	.61	R	37	33	2			2	V.L.	.71	R	41	42	3			1	L.	☽ in Eq. A.
3	.86	R	36	32			2	2	No.	.88	R	40	45				4	V.L.	
4	.74	S	45	47				4	L.	.75	St	51	53				4	R.B.	☽ gr. Lat. N.
5	.61	St	44	43				4	L.	.65	R	48	49	1			3	R.B.	
6	.76	R	41	37	1			3	V.L.	.76	St	46	49	3			1	R.B.	
7	.95	R	40	36		4			V.L.	.96	St	41	41.5		2	2		V.L.	☽ in perigee.
8	.81	S	37	34			4		V.L.	.74	S	42	41			4		L.	☽, ☽ gr. dec. N.
9	.52	S	36	29		2	2		V.L.	.44	S	44	37.5	2	2			L.	
10	.32	S	36	31	1	3			V.L.	.32	St	38	36		3	1		V.L.	
11	.60	R	34	30.5		1	3		V.L.	.66	St	44	43.5			4		L.	☌ ☽ ♂, ☽ in ♐
12	.70	St	44	47			4		L.	.70	St	50	58			2	2	B.	
13	.77	R	47	47			4		L.	.76	S	60	63			3	1	B.	
14	.55	S	50	49.5			4		L.	.47	S	58	61			3	1	B.	
15	.53	R	49	45				4	V.L.	.60	R	50	49	3			1	L.	○, ☽ in Eq. D.
16	.68	St	41	37			3	1	V.L.	.68	St	49	52			2	2	L.	☌ ☽ ♄
17	.58	S	45	45			3	1	L.	.53	S	54	56			3	1	B.	☽ gr. L. S.
18	.71	St	48	43			4		V.L.	.71	St	49	48		1	3		V.L.	
19	.92	R	40	33	3	1			No.	.94	St	51	50	2	2			L.	
20	.88	S	42	39	1	3			V.L.	.88	S	43	43		3	1		V.L.	
21	.86	St	41	40			3	1	V.L.	.82	S	50	47.5		4			V.L.	☌ ☽ ♃
22	.71	S	40	37			3	1	V.L.	.72	R	50	50		2	2		V.L.	☽ gr. Dec. S.
23	.77	R	41	37			3	1	L.	.84	R	52	50.5		4			L.	☾ [in apog.
24	.94	R	39	31	2	2			No.	.97	R	49	49		4			L.	
25	.88	S	36	27	4				No.	.81	S	50	48		2	2		V.L.	☽ in ♊
26	.67	S	36	28				4	No.	.76	St	50	49		4			V.L.	
27	.67	St	40	35	2	2			No.	.71	R	43	43	2	2			No.	[Eq. A.
28	.86	R	35	30		4			V.L.	.91	St	48	42		3	1		V.L.	☌ ☽ ♀, ☽ i
29	.81	S	36	32			4		V.L.	.79	S	39	39			4		L.	●, ☌ ☽ ☿
30	.68	S	41	45			1	3	No.	.67	S	46	55				4	L.	
31	.63	S	45	45			3	1	L.	.58	S	51	54			4		L.	☽ gr. Lat. N.
	29.70		40.64	39.48	17	31	44	32		29.71		47.38	47.92	18	38	41	27		

The more teleſcopic obſervations I make on the Sun, the more I am of opinion the *macul*æ and *fecul*æ have an influence on our atmoſphere; nor need any one beat all ſurprized at this, although the Sun is at ſuch an immenſe diſtance, if he conſider the penetrative and ſubtile power of light: and it is abundantly evident, from ocular demonſtration, aſſiſted by the teleſcope, that the *light of the Sun*, or one of the modifications of Electricity (which I think I have fully proved it to be, in a letter inſerted in the 14th Number of Leybourn's Mathematical and Philoſophical Repoſitory), is ſubject to accumulation, or condenſation on the ſurface or in the atmoſphere of this glorious body. For, what are the *fecul*æ but accumulations of the ſolar light? and the more elevated they are, with greater reſplendency they ſhine, and the more ſtrongly emit the luminous matter or electricity to thoſe planets our ſyſtem, which happen to be within the ſphere of their ejection. Now, it is well known that the increaſe of electricity in our atmoſphere is an attendant of fair weather: but, though it may be objected to the *fecul*æ increaſing the light, as they are, in general, accompanied with *macul*æ, which afford none; therefore, take off from the luminous ſurface, equal to what the *fecul*æ increaſe it; this is not ſtrictly true; for the *fecul*æ are moſtly much more extenſive than the *macul*æ, and from their elevation the light is much more reſplendent and effuſive than when the ſolar atmoſphere is uniformly luminous, and without any inequalities.

Obſervation ſeems to prove the Sun's atmoſphere to be luminous only at its ſurface; and the more any part of this matter is elevated the brighter it appears; *this* is known by the *fecu*

faculæ, and *that* by the *penumbræ* of the spots, which are mostly of a uniform ground throughout.

But to the present. From the observations of this month, I find the Sun has afforded a great number of spots, with large *penumbræ* and *faculæ* about them, this was particularly the case for about two weeks during the middle of the month.

There was one large spot which appeared on the 9th P. M. just entering on the Eastern limb, and as yet scarcely visible; but on the 11th I found it to be a beautiful treble spot, having a fine *penumbra* and *faculæ* about it. On the 13th, soon after the Sun had passed the meridian, I re-observed this spot, and found the *umbra* of it now to be nearly united into one; it is oblong; its longest diameter lying parallel to the Sun's equator; the *penumbra* of it is very uneven and indented about the edges. Several other spots were visible at this time, and fast advancing to the preceding limb. Little or no alteration on the 14th; on the 15th the large spot seemed somewhat divided, as a brightness appeared near the middle, on the upper side; it was now about the middle of its path. A very extensive and beautiful *penumbra* surrounded it. On the 16th it was nearly divided transversely; the next day, when the Sun was on the nonagesimal, I readily found its tract to be North of the Sun's equator; it is not equally divided, the larger part to Westward, the smaller to Eastward. The 19th afforded very little alteration, excepting from projectional causes. On the 21st it was last seen, when it was very near the Western limb, and on the 22nd and following days of the month there were very few spots on the Sun. The weather was remarkably fine during the time the large spot was traversing the Sun's disk, and it re-appeared at the Eastern limb at the beginning of April, and was very near the verge of the Western limb on April 17th, and in a declining state.

Yours, &c. T. Squire.

*** The eclipse of the Moon on Jan. 15th last, was seen to commence at Bury St. Edmund's, and at some other places East of the meridian of London; but I believe the beginning was nowhere seen near this parallel in England, to the West of the said meridian; for at Baldock a very extensive and dense *superior stratus* ($\frac{-}{\cdot}$) extended itself along the Western horizon and approached the Moon laterally in its descending aurorian tract, and before the *umbra* of the earth touched the Moon's limb, she was hid in this stratus, though from a faint appearance of *penumbra* and the equated time by clock, it must have begun about one minute after this nubiferous interposition and obscuration. T. S.

The Pursuits of Architectural Innovation. N° LXXXIII.

If H. A. U. p. 217, is not absolutely brought down on his knees, it must be allowed we see him bending half way; where, if he is not at *full* confession, he gives us at least some material workings of his soul, by way of apology for the very learned criticisms he has been guilty of; and that so good, so gentle, and so mild a creature may not think I am ungrateful, I still repeat my unfeigned thanks for the valuable *explanations* he has so generously submitted to the reader. And, *lastly*, and what I prize not the least of all his unmerited favours, he has done his best to keep up the "Ball," which it has been, and ever will be, my purpose to prevent falling into indifference and neglect.

There was now but one particular building more to go in quest of; and that was St. Ishew, or Patrishaw's church, some six or seven miles North of Crick Howell. The road, or rather hollow way, between over-arching hedges, was, as is usual in this part of Wales, in many distances almost impassable, from an infinity of loose stones choaking up the passage, and in others bearing the most frightful appearances from being 20 or 30 feet below the level of the fields on each side. Thus a stranger, without a faithful guide, a strong resolution, and a sufficient strength of body, it is probable might never arrive at his journey's end. My director in this peregrination was many times under the necessity of quitting me (I could not learn why), with this inspiring admonition, "keep straight forward; you cannot miss your way." Often was he hailing me from the top of some mountainous eminence, and as often had I to look down to call on him, who was then getting on in some deep glen below. Never did I, in the whole course of my exploratory labours, undergo so much turmoil, expecting every [illegible] to lose for ever the

the ſight of this conducting friend; the conſequence muſt have been, to have ſought out ſome "warm hedge," and there have reſigned myſelf to the deſtiny which awaited me. But it ſeems I was not born to be "loſt;" for, by a kind of miracle, my companion and ſelf arrived in the ſame moment at the holy fabrick we had been ſo long approaching.

ST. PATRISSHAW'S CHURCH.

The ſituation was ſurely ſuch as muſt have ſuited the moſt rigid devotee in old times; encompaſſed by mountains, whoſe tops ſeemed to ſhut out the greater part of the Sun's diurnal courſe. No cottage in ſight, nor any object to glad the weary viſitant with hope of friendly intercourſe. My guide gave me to underſtand that we were near the ſecluded ruins of Lanthony abbey, and, if we were to climb the hill before us, the dilapidated pile* would then be under our view.

It may ſeem rather improbable when I aſſure my readers that I had not the reſolution to enquire of my friend during our march the reſult of the judicial proceedings of the day before (he having in truth been one of the inquiſitors). The arraigned worker in ſpells and charms, as my good hoſteſs told me, was no "wizard," but a poor miſerable woman, old and helpleſs, of courſe a witch." Though my tongue forbore all converſe on this marvellous tranſaction, my thoughts were not vacant, they being wholly bent on the winding-up of this, and on my own Welch tragi-comedy, with all its epiſodes of frights, fears, ſpirits, conjurors, and critics. Indeed I was but half inclinable to draw a moſt rare and elaborate ſcreen and rood-loft, dividing the body of the building from the chancel; a building ſo ſmall, and ſo ſimple in deſign, that it was really extraordinary how a decoration ſo rich and perfect could have been ſet up within walls of ſuch humble ſort, and in a manner cut off from all human tread. My guide, ſtill on the wing, told me that he muſt leave me again for an hour at leaſt, in which time, he ſuppoſed, I might complete my buſineſs. Then, pointing to the South ſide of the cemetery, he ſaid, "There is an antient well dedicated to the Saint who protects this church, called "The Hopeleſs Well." Few people take cognizance of it at this day, whatever the votaries to retirement and penance might do heretofore; indeed, the ſpot itſelf does not inſpire much confidence in pleaſurable ideas, ſylvan ſcenes, or feſtive ſports. You ſeem (looking ſtedfaſtly at me) a melancholy man, and much inclined to penſive muſing; therefore, if you have any moments to ſpare before I return, taſte ſome of the water, and tell me how it agrees with you." He vaniſhed.

Conſidering all circumſtances, it is not very ſurpriſing if I looked a little farther into things than a common obſerver, and gave into concluſions not the moſt agreeable, and rather of an oppoſite tendency to thoſe emotions of hope and confidence that helped to arm me on my ſetting forth a pilgrim, "blithe, and gay." Well, my *laſt* drawing made, I bad adieu to the lonely pile. This was my *laſt* reſort to holy walls and ailes; ailes, where erſt the ſolitary religious bore through the midnight oriſon and morning prayer, in vowed return for life's unavoidable frailties. And muſt all thoſe ſtupendous works that have bowed me to their glories ſubſide in the tablets of my memory? and muſt I within theſe circumſcribed limits reſign my *laſt* ſigh for ſuffering Antiquity, here take my *laſt* look for Imitation's *laſt* ſtroke? Heaven will decree on this.

THE HOPELESS WELL.

With ſome reluctance, and with ſpirits much depreſſed, I advanced towards this ſoe of joyous life, laved ſome of the water with my *left* hand—my heart grew heavy, and a thouſand hideous ſuggeſtions uſurped their tyrant ſway. Although low on bended knees, methought I ſunk ſtill lower in my mental faculties; even hopeleſs was my ſtate, when methought I heard the ſame harmonious ſounds as at firſt uſhered in the ſong of invitation to take the pilgrim's ſtaff, and Wales explore. [Say I was then aſleep, ſay I am now not well awake, ſay any thing but that my dreams have no reference to waking tranſactions.] The ſame enchanting voice bore out the ſtrain: but, ah! how changed the melody! then the notes were auſpicious, open; the meaſure bold and animating; now the ſtrain came over my ears in "dying falls," with ever and anon a turgid

* See our ſurvey vol. LXXI. p. 1109, ſince which period the greater part of the fine Weſt front has been thrown down, &c.

tuneid paſſage in the compoſition; yet ſtill the movement flowed ſolemn and ſedate, even ſuch as ſuited my depreſſed ſoul.

Mortal, the hour is not arriv'd to ſhew
The monſter INNOVATION'S overthrow.
Ere this I fondly thought that ruthleſs
Had ſunk in dark Oblivion's bow'r; [pow'r
There, deep immers'd in modern "Taſte,"
Modern "Improvement," deſtruction,
waſte,
Until old Chaos was once more reſtor'd,
Where this "blue ſpirit" might have
reign'd the lord
Of all confuſion. "Brief let me be."
All this is diſtant far; e'en now I ſee
The "Iron arm" is rais'd once more on
Another holy pile is doom'd to try [high;
The Epiſcopal change fantaſtic——

Here a ſuſpenſion of all recollection took place, and I remained inſenſible for a time, until I ſound my kind guide endeavouring to raiſe me from the earth. His cheering enquiries, and pleaſant remonſtrances about the Well, my ſtate of mind, and how I came to "fall aſleep," ſoon ſet me on my legs again; and we returned once more to Crick Howell, Shaking my companion by the hand at parting, he, reverend man (a member of the church he was) thus ſaid to me; "Your eyes ſeem to brighten from recollection of ſome good omens in your late SLUMBER, notwithſtanding your proſtration at St. Patriſhaw's ill-omened fountain; ſo, farewell," I returned, "Farewell."

A few ſtrides brought me to the ſtone dividing Wales from England; and here I could not but ruminate, while looking towards Crick-Howell, on the reſult of my pilgrimage, after this manner. This Southern portion of the country of the Welch in itſelf is moſt deſerving of the curious traveller's reſearch, where mountainous ſcenery the moſt enchanting, and antiquities the moſt ſublime, every where abound. The natives may be conſidered as rough diamonds, unable, from their rude condition, to emit the reflected rays of poliſhed and refined life from their neighbours and brothers; yet thoſe breaſts that have yielded to the touches of civilization how kind, how alive to all the laws of hoſpitality and generoſity! The clergy have felt this divine impulſe in a peculiar degree; and I am proud to be one among the many who can teſtify ſo much of their high deſerving. I am not the only Artiſt within this year or two that has experienced their humanity and courteſy; nay, who ſtand indebted for life to their interference and protection. I ſhall not enumerate particulars at this time; ſuffice it, that thoſe ſaved have grateful hearts; and the hearts of thoſe that did ſave muſt be repaid in the thought of having done their duty as Chriſtians and churchmen.

Gaining at laſt the threſhold of my own manſion ſafe in perſon, ſafe with all my penciled riches, could I do leſs than offer up my prayer of thanks for mercy thus received? Diſrobed, unharneſſed, a Pilgrim, a man at "arms" no more, I returned to my ſimple manners, and my uſual occupations. To my conſtant friends in theſe recitals I am perhaps more indebted to their patience than to their better judgments. However, preſuming that, as the purport of them is for the beſt of cauſes, that of the welfare of Antiquity, I will look higher, and flatter myſelf I have their approbation in fulfilling the duty of a faithful Antiquary; notwithſtanding I may have failed in ſome requiſites, requiſites ſquared by the common conſiderations of fear *to offend* certain characters on one part, and hope to *receive* thanks from particular hands on the other.

AN ARCHITECT.

*** Our next ſurvey will be of a public maſs of buildings long under the power of *improvement*, and which, we are given to underſtand, will be further ſubmitted to endure the work of Innovation.

Mr. URBAN, *Warham, Norfolk, March 25.*

"Quandoquidem data ſunt ipſis quoque fata ſepulchris." Juv. Sat. X.

I NOW reſume the deſcription of Retirement, and of thoſe moral diſpoſitions connected with it.

The firſt diſpoſition excited by Retirement is a tendency to reflection. This act of the mind attaches us to particular places, th ugh the medium of early pleaſures. Wild romantic ſcenes, and mountainous countries, ſeem to effect this object moſt ſucceſsfully.

This, I preſume, happens, becauſe in ſuch places the features of Nature being bolder, they make a deeper impreſſion on the young mind, and awaken more pleaſurable ſenſations, than in countries leſs diverſified.

It is wiſely ordained by Providence, that as men are to be ſcattered over the face of the globe, there ſhould be ſome common

common principle, to attach them to their reſpective countries; and what can do this ſo effectually, as the recollection of innocent enjoyments? What indeed but this principle, can attach men to the places to which we daily behold them devoted, in preference to others, poſſeſſing every advantage, both of Nature, and Art?

In mountainous countries, the manners of the people are more ſimple; their affections more pure; their love of liberty more ardent than in plains; hence their ſuperior attachment to the ſoil they inhabit. But whence ariſes it that ſavages, who generally occupy a rude, uncultivated country; who are rarely ſtationary in one place, for any length of time; and who procure a precarious ſubſiſtence by the chace, ſhall yet be ready, even after having taſted the comforts of civilized life, to exchange them, for the enjoyment of their native land?

This ſhews the univerſality of the principle that attaches men to their country; and that it is not founded in the prejudices of education.

The Prophet Jeremiah illuſtrates this affection of the mind, in a manner very appoſite. Speaking of thoſe Jews who were carried away captive into Babylon, he ſays, "Weep ye not for the dead, neither bemoan him, but weep ſore for him that goeth away: for he ſhall return no more, nor ſee his *native country*."

From this invincible propenſity of men to their country, ariſes the ſeverity of baniſhment from it, conſidered as a judicial ſentence. Indeed, to generous minds, it is an event worſe than death itſelf. The writers of antiquity abound with inſtances of baniſhment inflicted on great men; and of the effects produced by it, on the parties baniſhed. But thoſe caſes which come the neareſt to our own time, will naturally be the moſt intereſting.

I think then, that it would be difficult for any perſon, poſſeſſing but *common* feeling, to avoid being touched, at the account given by Doctor Atterbury, of what happened to him in exile. As to the cauſes that led to this cataſtrophe, I put them out of the queſtion. We have now happily but little to do with them.

The Biſhop, in his letter to Mr. Pope, dated Montpelier, Nov. 20, 1729, from which I ſhall beg leave to extract a paſſage, ſtates, "That he paſſed from thence to Toulouſe, to meet his daughter; who had then miſſed him, had ſhe not, with incomparable courage, though in a *dying ſtate*, ventured all night up the Garronne. She lived twenty hours after they met; and then, in a ſleeping poſture, expired on her pillow: "Placidâque ibi domum morte quievit." The moments previous to her deceaſe, were ſpent, in remarks on the goodneſs of God, who had thus ſuffered them to meet *once more*, before they parted *for ever*."

The Biſhop then ſays to Mr. Pope, "judge you, Sir, what I felt, and ſtill feel, on this occaſion, and ſpare me the trouble of deſcribing it. At my age; under my infirmities; among utter ſtrangers; how ſhall I find out proper reliefs and ſupports?—I can have none, but thoſe with which reaſon, and Religion furniſh me; and thoſe I lay hold on, and graſp as faſt as I can."

This deſcription has always appeared to me, to be extremely eloquent. It will probably call to mind, in your intelligent readers, the beautiful, and affecting words, put by Shakſpeare, into the mouth of Wolſey, in the decline, and approaching termination of his worldly proſperity.—

"——O Father Abbot,
An old Man, broken with the ſtorms of State,
Is come to lay his weary bones among ye;
Give him a little earth, for charity."

HEN. VIII. A. 4. Sc. 2.

Under affliction the vanity of human wiſhes is moſt forcibly diſplayed. In proſperity, and the hurry of the world, men ſcarcely know themſelves; or for what end they were created. Affliction corrects this dangerous overſight, and inſtils a fine leſſon of morality into the mind.

The cuſtom amongſt the people of the Eaſt, which I have ſomewhere read of, to ſpend one day in the week, at the tombs of their deceaſed relations, ſitting in profound ſilence, is eminently calculated to create a juſt eſtimate of human life. I know not, whether any thing of this nature be alluded to, in the Goſpel of St. John, where Mary is ſuppoſed by the Jews, to retire, to weep at the grave of her brother Lazarus*; but, with ſuch in-

* It may poſſibly ariſe, from ſome veneration of this kind, *miſtaking* and *over-ſtrained* in its effects; that the Jews were ſo ſtrongly enjoined, not to make "any cuttings in their fleſh for the dead, nor to print any marks upon themſelves."
—LEVIT. xix. 28.

ſtances of mortality before our eyes, how is it poſſible to avoid entering upon a train of ſerious and inſtructive meditation? We are thus naturally led to look back on that ſtate which we are ſhortly to quit; and forward to that, into which we are about to enter: To compare Time with Eternity.

The condition of the ſoul, after it has parted from the body, has always been a ſubject of eager enquiry among the learned. Milton, whoſe towering genius would ſcarcely ſuffer him to leave any part, even of myſtical learning, untouched, ſpeaks of unſphering the ſpirit of Plato.

——— "To unfold
What Worlds, or what vaſt Regions hold
Th' immortal mind, that hath forſook,
Her Manſion in this fleſhly nook."

IL PENSOROSO.

After Literature, and Morality, I hope I may be permitted to offer a few remarks upon Muſic, an accompliſhment ſo cloſely connected with theſe purſuits. This ſcience occupies a middle place, between the pleaſures of intellect, and of ſenſe. Religious muſic, above all other, is happily deſigned to elevate the ſoul to Heaven. When well performed, it induces a fine placidity of temper; ſubdues the paſſions; and places the mind in a ſtate conducive either to contemplation, or devotion.

With affections thus improved, the ſoul is capable of great delight; and this delight is, at once, a preparation for futurity, and an anticipation of its happineſs.

Old ſongs, with which we have long been familiar, in the younger part of life, frequently excite great intereſt. By a ſtrong aſſociation of ideas, they recall the recollection of former days, ameliorated and heightened through the medium of Time. This power of delighting, ſome of the earlier Scotch ſongs, as ſeems generally to be admitted, poſſeſs in a very eminent degree. There is a plaintive melody; a wild ſimplicity; an originality of ſtyle pervades theſe pieces, which can ſcarcely fail to play about the heart.

In the popular ballad entitled "The Birks of Invermay," there are, I think, ſome excellent paſſages of this nature. The only danger ariſing from ſuch compoſition is, that being in themſelves extremely tender, if they meet with a mind of the ſame caſt, they may increaſe the propenſity; for it is obſervable of muſic generally, that it rather heightens thoſe affections that it finds, than creates any new ones.

As "The Birks of Invermay" is a piece, ſuperior in point of poetical, as well as muſical merit, to the generality of ſuch performances; I ſhall claim the indulgence of your readers, whilſt I propoſe a few criticiſms, upon particular paſſages contained in it.

The ſong begins, by obſerving, that
"The ſmiling morn, the *breathing* ſpring
"Invites the tuneful birds to ſing," &c.

This remark is offered by the Poet, in the perſon of the Singer, as an argument, I ſuppoſe, to perſuade us to make the moſt of Spring. And the principal inducement which he holds out to effect this object is, becauſe this ſeaſon is fraught with delightful images; and becauſe, as is hinted in the ſecond verſe, it cannot probably laſt long.

"For ſoon the winter of the year,
"And *age*, life's winter, will appear;
"At this thy living bloom * will fade,
"As that will ſtrip the verdant ſhade;
"Our taſte of pleaſure then is o'er,
"The feather'd ſongſters are no more;
"And when they droop, and we decay,
"Adieu the Birks of Invermay."

I ſee nothing in the words of this ſong, as it is generally given, but what is becoming, and correct. The images it preſents to the mind are innocent, and calculated to inſpire virtuous ſenſations; and the melody of the air is altogether delightful. "The breathing ſpring," is an expreſſion truly charac-

* "*Living Bloom.*"—In a former Number, vol. LXIX. page 559, I quoted the following lines from Auſonius; and requeſted an Engliſh tranſlation.

"Collige virgo roſas, dum flos novus, et nova pubes,
Et memor eſto ævum, ſic properare tuum."

This requeſt was politely complied with by an ingenious correſpondent, at the 839d page of the ſame volume. Since that time, I do not recollect, to have met with any expreſſion, that comes ſo near the "Nova Pubes" of Auſonius, as the one here referred to.

Indeed the whole ſecond verſe of this ſong, is a beautiful paraphraſe on the lines in queſtion. It tranſuſes the ſpirit of the Latin Poet into Engliſh verſe, unimpaired, and, I think, *improved*.

terific

teriſtic of that ſeaſon, when all nature is alive, and diſpoſed to be grateful for the bleſſings they receive.

In the ſecond line, of the ſecond verſe, the oppoſition between the winter of the year, and the winter of life, is alſo very happy. In cold countries, where the winters are protracted, and ſevere, and the enjoyments of life compriſed within a narrow circle, the force of this compariſon will be readily admitted. Under ſuch climates, the return of ſpring, and ſummer, becomes an object of rational deſire; and is a ſtrong argument, why we ſhould make the moſt of thoſe ſeaſons, when they actually do arrive.

With reſpect to the figurative part of the expreſſion, "And age, life's winter," I think it may, with great propriety, be ſaid, that *age* is the winter of human life. In that ſtate, our pleaſures (if we except religion) are few; and thoſe few, for the moſt part, derivative, and ſecondary. Age poſſeſſes but little power of inſtituting pleaſure *de novo*. Recollection muſt here ſupply the place of originality. As ſummer affords the ſtores neceſſary for winter; ſo youth muſt collect the reſources requiſite for old age. Barzillai, in the ſecond book of Samuel, ſays, "I am this day fourſcore years old, and can I diſcern between good and evil!"

Intimately connected with this ſtate of deſtitution, particularly in the earlier ſtages of ſociety, was the condition of thoſe perſons, who had no children; or who, having had them, had loſt them through ſome untoward accident.

The Romans were ſo ſenſible of this misfortune, that they admitted of adoption, to ſoften the ſeverities of it. This was evidently a wiſe regulation. It tied men cloſer to the ſtate; and awakened a noble ſpirit of emulation. Many of the greateſt characters of antiquity were adopted ſons.

We have ſome beautiful deſcriptions in Scripture, of the overflowings of affection, between parent and child, upon trying occaſions. I have not room to enlarge upon the filial anxiety with which Joſeph, in the book of Geneſis, enquires of his brethren concerning his father's welfare: "Is your father well?" ſays he; "The old man, of whom you ſpake? Is he yet alive!" Neither can I do more, than ſlightly advert, to the manner in which David afflicted his ſoul, on the approaching diſſolution of his young child.

The ſtory, which is very intereſting, is related in the ſecond book of Samuel. It will be particularly felt by thoſe, who have, at any time, been under like circumſtances of diſtreſs. His grief on this occaſion, was more rational than that, which diſplayed itſelf on the death of Abſalom, who fell in rebellion againſt him; and for whoſe fate yet, in the ungovernable feelings of a father, he exclaims:

"O my ſon Abſalom, my ſon, my ſon Abſalom: would God I had died for thee, O Abſalom, my ſon, my ſon."

Theſe words are ſo clear, that they require no comment. W. Langton.

Mr. Urban, *Paris, March* 24.

THERE has lately appeared upon the Sun a large ſpot with two kernels (*noyaux*), which I have obſerved at nine degrees to the North of the Solar Equator. It differs a little from the beautiful ſpots which enabled me to determine the duration of the rotation of the Sun, in the Memoires of the Academy, for 1776; and appears to me to confirm the diſcovery which I then made, by proving that there are in the Sun points where the large ſpots themſelves from preference. Perhaps theſe are mountains, which attract and retain the droſs of this immenſe furnace. The parallel, which is nine degrees to the South of the Solar Equator, is the moſt abundant in large ſpots. Theſe ſpots, with two kernels, which have appeared at different times, ſeem to me to contradict the ſyſtem of volcanos, advanced by Mr. Herſchel. Two volcanos, if theſe be ſuch, could not remain ſo cloſe to each other without mixing, and always ſeparated by a thread of light. De Lalande.

Mr. Urban, *April* 22.

ON comparing my account of Lincoln Caſtle, as publiſhed in your Miſcellany of March, with my remarks, I find the following omitted in page 197, l. 15, and which ſhould have been inſerted after the words "*warm and cloſe at night:*". "The upper ſtory contains ſeven night-cells and the Turnkey's ſleeping-room. The average ſize 10 feet ſquare, and 12 feet high. Two larger rooms, ſize 20 feet by 10, and 12 feet high, for male and female Infirmaries. All the cells above ſtairs have glaſs windows and arched roofs."

Yours, &c. Jas. Neild.

74. *A*

74. *An Account of a Voyage to establish a Colony at* Port Philip, *in* Bass's Strait, *on the South Coast of* New South Wales, *in His Majesty's Ship* Calcutta, *in the Years* 1802, 1803, *and* 1804. *By* J. H. Tuckey, *Esq. first Lieutenant of the* Calcutta.

THE merit of this work appears to be the narrative; for, as to the interlardings of poetry, they might have been spared. Government preferred king's ships in transporting convicts to New South Wales to merchant ones, in order to employ a number of officers and seamen in preference to mercenary and illiterate men, at the same time that the former would be enabled to keep the convicts in a better state of discipline and cleanliness. Timber also, supposed to be peculiarly adapted for naval uses, might be procured with little difficulty and expence. The ships of the navy best calculated for this purpose were decidedly those built for the East India Company, and purchased into the King's service during the war; and accordingly the Glatton sailed for Port Jackson in September, 1802, with 330 male and 170 female convicts. The Calcutta, another ship of the same class, was intended to pursue the same route; but, while fitting, Government formed a design to make a settlement at the Western entrance of Bass's strait, discovered by Mr. Bass, surgeon of his Majesty's ship Reliance, in an open whale-boat, 1799, and afterwards surveyed by him and Mr. Flinders, second lieutenant of the Reliance, and found to be from 100 to 130 miles in breadth, affording a clear passage from the sea into the Indian Ocean. Port Philip, on the North shore of the strait, was reported to be an excellent harbour, and, from its geographical position, to possess all the advantages required in the proposed settlement. But no fresh water was found there; and the soil, from its light and sandy quality, unfit for cultivation. It lies in the bottom of a deep bay; and the face of the country bordering on it is beautifully picturesque, dotted with trees, and covered with a profusion of flowers of every colour. The timber, within five miles of the beach, is chiefly the she-oak, only fit for cabinet-work; the other kinds of timber-trees are very thinly scattered. Few beasts or birds, and fewer fish; and the only appearance of minerals is in the iron-stone; and several kinds of clay, fit for pottery, bricks, &c.; but little lime-stone; and the search for coal was fruitless. The vicissitudes of heat and cold are very great; and the N.W. winds come on in violent squalls. The North-west side of the port most populous; few canoes or tents. Upon consulting with Governor King, he was convinced of the ineligibility of the place; and the Ocean was chartered to remove the settlement to Port Dalrymple, on the North side of Van Diemen's land, or to the Derwent, where a small party was already settled. The Calcutta sailed through Bass's strait in December, 1803, and arrived at Port Jackson the 26th.

The passage from the Cape de Verde Islands to Rio de Janeiro, with a detail of particulars at the latter, and at the Cape of Good Hope, fills up the intermediate part of this account. The celebrated Peak of Teneriffe is here said by no means to have the grand appearance that the traveller is taught to expect; but its apparent altitude is much diminished by the general height of the circumjacent mountains. "In the church of Nuestra Sennora de Constantia is suspended the Union flag left behind by Nelson, in his unsuccessful attack on the island 1797, when he lost his arm, and the brave Bowen his life. It was pointed out to us with every mark of national pride by our conductor, who, after a long harangue on the courage of their troops, was drily requested by an English officer to be particularly careful of this trophy of their prowess, for that Nelson might probably one day return and call for it." (p. 94.) St. Jago affords an agreeable prospect to the distressed mariner; and the harbour of Praya, lying on the South side, is safe during the regular East trade-winds, but is exposed to tornados from the South wind. The harbour of Rio Janeiro is five miles broad at the town, with fruitful islets on each side, covered with loaded orange-trees, and surrounded by mountains of granite. In the town of St. Sebastian are eighteen parish-churches, four monasteries, and three convents; an hospital of *misericordia*, supported by private beneficence, and receiving patients of every denomination, and a penitentiary-house. The Viceroy's palace forms one side of a flagged square; and the Opera-house is wretchedly fitted

ted up. The Viceroy is expected by the populace to shew himself at the theatre every night; on his entrance the audience rise, turn their faces towards his box, and again sit down. No person sits while he stands, unless at his request. The manners of the Brasilians are gradually converging toward that liberal system which appears to be continually gaining ground throughout the world. The usual dress of both sexes is adopted from the French; and those men who have intercourse with the English adopt their customs, even to minuteness. An English milliner, who stopped here in her way to India, performed greater metamorphoses on the external form of some young ladies than can be equaled in the pages of Ovid. In music and singing, arts peculiarly congenial to luxurious climates, the Brasilians of both sexes may be said to excel. The estimated proportion of the sexes at Rio is *eleven* women to *two* men. In the females of Brasil, as well as of other countries in the Torrid Zone, there is no resting time between the periods of perfection and decline; at 14 they become mothers; at 16 the blossoms of their beauty are full blown; and at 20 they are withered, like the faded rose in Autumn. The city, surrounded by hills which prevent the free circulation of air, is more unhealthy than the other settlements on the coast; and the dirty customs of the inhabitants tend to increase the defects of situation. The diseases most prevalent are, fevers, dysenteries, and hydrocele. The chief vegetable productions of the district of Rio Janeiro are, sugar, coffee, cotton, cocoa, tobacco, and indigo. Sugar is indigenous, and was found growing wild by the first colonists. The tobacco raised in the Brasils is consumed there in segars and snuff; and the cultivation of indigo has been much neglected since the East India indigo has rivalled it in the European markets. The soil is every where so rich, that it requires all the labour of the farmer to check the too luxuriant vegetation, and keep the ground free from brushwood and shrubs. A few months neglect covers the soil with a tangled underwood, bound together, and rendered impenetrable by creeping vines. Twelve different sorts of oranges are cultivated here; and all other tropical fruits grow almost spontaneously. The soil has been found friendly to the spices of the East; and pepper is already cultivated with some success. The district of the mines commences about 60 miles from Rio; their produce is conveyed thither on mules, escorted by detachments of cavalry. The total annual exports from the port of Rio Janeiro are, from good authority, 1,613,975. About 50 ships, from 300 to 800 tons each, mostly built in the Brasils, whose timber is said to equal oak in durability, are sent annually from this port to Europe. Every article of merchandize, whether the produce of the colony or imported, pays to the crown one-tenth of its value, previous to being exposed to sale. The annual importation of Negro-slaves is said to amount to between 10 and 12,000; their value is thus estimated: a full-grown man 40l. a woman 30l. and a boy 20l.; their value much increased by their having had the small-pox. "If," observes our author, "the Negro inherited from nature the intellectual capacity of the European, why have we not seen him improve in the arts of civilization by the force of natural ingenuity, or, at least, by the adoption of some of the knowledge of the latter? We may as well affirm, that education gives to the cart-horse the spirit of a courser, or to the cur the sagacity of the hound, as to the Negro the talents and abilities of the European." (pp. 95—97.)

Cape-town is one of the handsomest colonial towns in the world; the streets, which are wide and perfectly strait, are kept in the highest order, and planted with rows of oaks and firs. The houses are built in a style of very superior elegance, and inside are in the cleanest and most regular order. They are not, however, sufficiently ventilated to dissipate the stale fume of tobacco, which is peculiarly offensive to a stranger. The play-house is a neat building, erected by the English, where French and Dutch plays are acted alternately, twice a week, by private performers. The public garden, in which was a menagerie well stocked with all the curious animals of Africa, was entirely neglected by the English. Within the garden is the government-house, a neat, convenient building, in the old Dutch taste. The English, during the short time they were masters of the Cape, raised the price of every consumable commodity 200l. per cent.; but the Dutch government are again endeavouring

endeavouring to reduce things to their former level, and, by the ſtricteſt œconomy, make the colony pay its expences. Theſe meaſures are exceedingly unpopular, and have already cauſed upwards of 100 real or fictitious bankruptcies. Hence the partiality with which the Engliſh are viewed here. Their return is openly wiſhed for, even by thoſe who were formerly their greateſt foes. In fact, the Dutch government at the Cape, as well as at home, is entirely under French influence; and it is probable that, in the boundleſs ambition of the Corſican uſurper, he conſiders the Cape of Good Hope as one of the ſteps by which he intends to mount the Aſiatic throne. (pp. 124—132.)

"Two attempts have been made to convey the Vaccine matter to New South Wales, one by the Glatton and the other by the Calcutta, but both failed of ſucceſs. Are we certain that any advantage would have accrued from the introduction of ſuch a diſorder into the colony? Hear what a celebrated writer ſays on this ſubject: "Diſtempers, local in their origin, become more formidable when tranſplanted than in their native ſoil: the ſmall-pox, ſo little feared in Europe, almoſt depopulated America; and the plague is much more inveterate when it invades Europe than in its native Eaſt. This is eaſily accounted for: the human frame is prepared, by cuſtom and by climate, for the admiſſion of the native diſeaſe, which is not the caſe when it is tranſplanted. What opinion would we form of an attempt to introduce a new diſeaſe into England merely to prevent the evils attending the poſſible introduction of the plague?" (p. 177.)

"In the library of the Antonian monks at St. Sebaſtian, Rio Janeiro, we were ſhewn an Engliſh book, preſented by Thomas Muir, with the following lines in a blank leaf:

"Bibliothecæ
Ordinis Sancti Antonii fratrum
Obſervantiæ ſuæ
Thomas Muir, de Hunters hill,
Gente Scotus, Animâ orbis terrarum civis
Obtulit.
O Scotia, O longum felix longumque ſuperba [lus,
Ante alias patria, Heroûm ſanctiſſima tel-
Dives opum, fecunda viris, lætiſſima campis [malorum
Ærumnas memorare tuas ſummamque *sleribus** [res,
Quis queat & dictis noſtræ† æquare dolo-
Et turpes ignominias & barbara juſſa
Et nos patriæ fines & dulcia linquimus arva,
Et eras ingens iterabimus æquor.
Civitate Sancti Sebaſtiani,
23 Julii, 1794." (p. 50.)

We have endeavoured to correct the falſe Latin which our copyiſt has made in ſeveral inſtances, but muſt refer him back to ſome better copy; and we ſhould have liked to have known the *name* of the book preſented.

75. *A Tour in* Zealand, *in the Year* 1802; *with an hiſtorical Sketch of the Battle of* Copenhagen. *By a Native of* Denmark.

A FEW partial friends, enamoured with Shakſpeare's portrait of Hamlet, ſuggeſted to the author the idea of preſenting the publick with ſome information concerning his country, and to detect German travellers, who have augmented their bulky volumes of incomprehenſible falſehood with viſionary details on the ſtate of Denmark. He ſet out on an excurſion with a young gentleman at Copenhagen, who came from Norway to enter himſelf a ſtudent in that univerſity, in the Summer of 1802. Near the Weſt gate of that city ſtands a monument in memory of the emancipation of the peaſants, 1792. The gardens at Frederickſborg are open to the publick on Sunday afternoons; the palace is not large, but handſome, the reſidence of the Prince Royal, who is a very amiable character, both in public and private life. The cathedral of Roeſkilde is the burial-place of all the Kings of Denmark, of whom Chriſtian IV. deſervedly obtained the name of *Great*. The caſtle of Frederickſborg, in Hilleroed, is famous for its 365 ſpires and the prints of children's feet on gilt plates on the gates, in alluſion to the public opinion of the childiſh attempt in building this caſtle. Hence they went to Frederickſborg, through the remains of the foreſt of Graenholl. The Œconomical Society lately eſtabliſhed at Copenhagen are endeavouring to eſtabliſh a regular importation of coal from the Faro iſles, but have hitherto been able only to ſend one ſhip for coals annually, becauſe, among other impediments, the Engliſh, bring-

* Qu. *verbis?*
† Noſtræ.

ing

ing coal for ballaſt, underſell them. Mr. Nelſon, maſter of the royal ſtud at Frederickſbourg, was ſent to Spain, whence he returned with upwards of 300 rams and ewes, which were ſent to Eſſom, where they had collected a number of Engliſh ſheep. The undertaking goes on very ſucceſsfully. They next went to Elſineur, a town of great buſineſs, which in Summer ſurpaſſes Copenhagen in livelineſs and cheerfulneſs; but, when the navigation is ſhut up for five or four months, they contrive various amuſements to kill time. They were not permitted to view the caſtle of Cronberg, which, in 1793, was careleſſly guarded, and ſhips may at all times paſs without the leaſt injury from the fort. Frederick IV. eſtabliſhed his financial department on an excellent plan. The Dukes of Holſtein were compelled to relinquiſh their claim to Sleſwick. He aboliſhed vaſſalage, and put the militia on a reſpectable plan. In his reign Denmark ſuffered all the combined diſaſters of war, plague, and fire, yet he left three millions of dollars in his treaſury. On his acceſſion Chriſtian VI. adopted a line of conduct which, in many reſpects, differed from that of his illuſtrious father. His thoughts were, or ſeemed to be, in heaven. He was conſtant in his viſionary propenſities; for, having conceived a plan, the execution of which he fancied would raiſe aſtoniſhment, and entitle him to the admiration of ages, he eagerly ſought to adopt it, and raiſed in Chriſtianſberg a palace which, for architectural grandeur, is unique in Europe, and was completed in ſeven years, and has over the gate an inſcription implying that it was built without burthening his ſubjects. He did not give full ſcope to the talents and exertions of Danneſkeold and Beudtrop, through whoſe unwearied induſtry the dock was eſtabliſhed for the repair of the royal navy; and his conduct to the Rev. Mr. Hans Egede was not altogether conſiſtent with his piety. He had propoſed a plan, in the life-time of Frederick IV. for emigrating to Greenland, to humanize the inhabitants, and teach them the comforts of religion. He reſigned a very competent living at Vogen; but, the country being in a ſtate of warfare, his project was not attended to. He perſiſted in going to Greenland, though his friends and relations endeavoured, as much as poſſible, to diſſuade him, and ridiculed his plan. After the death of Charles XII. of Sweden, Frederick undertook to execute the intentions of Egede; but the merchants of Berger rejected the meaſure as impracticable, and the king gave it up. After a year, Egede prevailed on the merchants to form a ſubſcription, and put down his own name for 300 dollars—his all. In 1721 he, with his wife and four children, ſet ſail for Greenland. The climate, the carriage, ignorance of the names, and an uninſelligible language, were difficulties ſoon conquered by Egede, who continued here twenty years, till Chriſtian VI. ſent to recall the ſettlement. Egede perſuaded ten perſons to remain with him. His perſeverance ultimately ſucceeded; and, the following year, Chriſtian ſent him a ſhip loaded with proviſions and men, with orders to purſue his miſſion, and re-commence traffick, but at leſs expence to Government*.

From Hirſchholm our travellers went to Dronningard, a villa of M. de Coninch, counſellor of ſtate, with a purling brook and hermitage, encompaſſed by a garden, and the implements of huſbandry hung on an old oak, but *no figure repoſing on the couch*, as they have ſeen in other hermitages (p. 61); and on a ſeat an inſcription to the Daniſh Titus, Frederick V. At the chearful village of Lyngbye, ſix miles from the metropolis, and oppoſite to a wood, is the royal ſeat of Sorgenfric *(Free from Sorrow)*, belonging to Prince Frederick; and in the gardens a monument to his conſort, Sophia-Fredericka, who died 1794. In a valley lies Raadva-Smollen, a manufactory of hardware; the ſuperintendants are moſtly Engliſh, and the articles ſcarcely inferior to Britiſh: but importations from Birmingham, Sheffield, &c. are, notwithſtanding, eſſential to the demands of the country. In the neighbourhood of the hermitage, formerly a hunting-palace, is held in a foreſt every year, from St. John's day to the Viſitation of the Virgin, a great fair, and Kotzebue's plays acted.

* Of this expedition he treated in two volumes, 8vo, in all its circumſtances, and with all the difficulties it labourd under; and afterwards, in a ſeparate volume, compoſed a deſcription of Greenland, its natural hiſtory, ſituation, &c. &c. with a map, tranſlated into Engliſh, 1745, 8vo.

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They next reached Ordſtrup, and Count Bernſtorff's habitation. German recruits and their bad habits are now aboliſhed. The Count encourages agriculture and induſtry; and the grateful peaſants, many years ago, erected a plain marble monument by the high road in honour of him; and two excellent ſchoolmaſters have ſucceeded one another among them. They viſited a regular farm, of above ſixty acres, incloſed with living fences, and preſenting a gratifying proof of the induſtry of the owner, producing rye, barley, oats, peaſe, tares, and potatoes; and the ſheep baſked in clover. The beſt lambs are kept to breed, but never beyond the year; and Government encourages the breed of horſes. Socborg lake ſupplies the city with water, conveyed through a brook to the lake of Emdrup, whence it runs through a canal into three reſervoirs near Copenhagen. From Broenſhoey we proceeded through the village of Utterſberg to the Aſſiſtance Church-yard, a ſquare piece of ground, incloſed with a brick wall, for the interment of the poor, parcelled out for the different pariſhes by rows of trees. Beneath a lofty lime-tree ſtands a ſmall ſtone, on which is engraved this ſhort inſcription:

"O. J. SAMSOE.
HE WROTE DYVEKE AND DIED."

A tragedy, in five acts; the plot taken from the Hiſtory of Charles II. who, enraged at the poiſoning of his inſtrument, Dyveke, cauſed the innocent Torben to be beheaded. Not far from the church-yard are the fields where the ſoldiers are exerciſed during June.

Prince William of Glouceſter aſſiſted at a review. The Prince Royal came into the field, with an Engliſh feather in his hat. This unlooked-for circumſtance inſtantly cauſed an alteration of the Gallic faſhion, and, in a few days after, the officers appeared no leſs attentive than their prince. "My friend took it into his head to return to Copenhagen by ſea; we therefore croſſed all the fields down to the Lime-kiln, where we hired a boat. Juſt as we were paſſing the moſt remarkable field about Copenhagen, I begged him to accompany me a few paces out of the way, that I might ſhew him ſomething worthy of his obſervation. Immediately on the ſhore ſtands a ſmall ſtone, with this inſcription, *Juſtitz Stedt* (Place of Juſtice), the ſight of which cannot fail to excite agreeable ſenſations, when we conſider how ſeldom it is frequented." (p. 113.)

"As the battle of Copenhagen, which has been ſo beneficial in its effects to Denmark, has not hitherto been impartially related, I have here endeavoured to deſcribe it with truth; and, in thus doing, I flatter myſelf with having performed no unacceptable ſervice to *both nations*, which, by its iſſue, have been reciprocally raiſed in the eſtimation of each other. The Engliſh fleet being got within ſeven or eight miles of Copenhagen, a line of 21 ſhips laid their broadſides to the enemy. After three hours, the fire from the reſpective fleets abated conſiderably, and the Daniſh ſhips appeared very much diſabled, and 11 were taken, which, in the night after the battle, were all burnt. More than half the navy of Denmark conſiſted of ſhips incapable of putting to ſea, either from their temporary ſtate, waiting for repairs (which they uſually received when 15 years old), or from age abſolutely unfit. Moſt of the ſhips, however, were ſuch as would, according to the ſyſtem adopted, have been broken up. Conſidering the number of men that muſt neceſſarily be employed, it is obvious that the country benefits if the ſame men are occupied in building new ſhips, provided it be furniſhed with ample means. The loſs ſuſtained in the battle was, therefore, on the whole, advantageous to Denmark. July 1, 1800, ſhips fit for ſervice carried 1736 guns, and thoſe unfit 882. On the laſt of July, 1802, the ſhips fit for ſervice carried 2146, and thoſe unfit 178. Conſequently, Denmark, within the ſhort ſpace of two years, increaſed its actual naval force 410; while the number of guns on ſhips incapable of actual ſervice amounted to no more than 178."

76. *A Reply to the Animadverſions of the* Edinburgh *Reviewers, on ſome Papers publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, by* Thomas Young, *M. D. Foreign Secretary to the Royal Society, and F. L. S.*

THE Edinburgh Reviewers are here charged with "ſingling out Dr Young's eſſays in the Philoſophical Tranſactions in an unprecedented manner, from the volumes in which they were printed, and making them the ſubjects, not of criticiſm, but of ridicule and invective, of an attack, not only upon his writings and his literary purſuits, but almoſt

moſt on his moral character." He is not ſo jealous of his literary reputation as of his practice as a phyſician.

77. *A few Memorials of the late Sir* Robert Chambers, *Knt.; drawn up by different Friends ſoon after his Deceaſe, which happened* May 9, 1803.

THIS ſhort account begins with his funeral, from the Morning Poſt, May 31, 1803; proceeds to a ſketch of his life, from our vol. LXXIII. p. 592; and concludes with an elegy on him.

78. *Perpetual War the only Ground of perpetual Safety. By the Rev.* Edward Hankin, *M. A. M. D.*

THE ſentiments which the Doctor wiſhes to impreſs on the minds of his fellow-citizens are theſe, that it is impoſſible for this country to make peace with France, in its preſent ſtate, without being expoſed to inevitable deſtruction—that a perpetual war will be injurious to France, and favourable to the intereſts of Great Britain.

79. *On the univerſal Prevalence of* Chriſtianity. *A Sermon, preached at* Nottingham, April 23, 1804, *at the Archdeacon's Viſitation. To which is added, An Appendix, relating to the Reſtoration of the* Jews. *By* Edward Pearſon, *B. D. Rector of* Rempſton.

AS all prophecies are deſigned for the conviction of *unbelievers*, or the conſolation of *believers*, not merely as arguments of the *truth* of our religion, which they cannot be till the time of their fulfilment; without preſſing the interpretation of unfulfilled prophecies too far, either with reſpect to the *nature* of the events referred to, or to the exact *time* of their fulfilment, ſuch as have a reference to the time when our religion ſhall be univerſally received as true, muſt have their uſe, at preſent, to encourage Chriſtians with the hope that the time ſhall certainly arrive when the kingdom of this world ſhall become the kingdom of our Lord, and of his Chriſt, expreſſed by the text, Iſa. xi. 9. "The doctrine of a Millennium, or Chriſt's perſonal reign on earth, is never explained, having been repeatedly ſhewn to be repugnant to many plain paſſages of Scripture, when ſpeaking of the reſurrection, and inconſiſtent with the *ſpiritual nature* of the Goſpel promiſes, being built on a paſſage highly *figurative*, and capable of a variety of ſenſes, cannot, according to the generally-received rules of interpretation, be admitted as true. It is a remarkable circumſtance, that our Chriſtian brethren of the Anti-Trinitarian perſuaſion, who might previouſly be thought to be the leaſt credulous among us, are generally found to be of that opinion; ſo that, by a ſingularly perverſe mode of interpreting, while they underſtand the *prophetical*, and therefore *obſcure*, parts *literally*, there are others, and thoſe, I believe, at preſent by far the moſt numerous, who, rejecting the notion of a previous and partial reſurrection, that is, the reſurrection of martyrs, and other ſufferers for the name of Jeſus, as alſo that of the *perſonal* reign of Chriſt on earth, do yet think that the Jews will not only be miraculouſly converted to the Chriſtian faith, but that they will be reſtored to the poſſeſſion of their own land, and enjoy the poſſeſſion of it for 1000 years, during which time the Chriſtian religion ſhall be generally if not univerſally prevalent in the world." (pp. 15—17.) "That ſuch a prevalence of our religion is really predicted may, in part, be collected from the fact already ſtated, that almoſt all Chriſtians who have attended to the ſubject *expect* it. For it is, as we have ſeen, agreeable to the nature of predictions of this kind, that they ſhould, in a conſiderable degree, be underſtood previouſly to the event predicted. Accordingly, thoſe interpreters who are of opinion that the Jews ſhall be reſtored to the poſſeſſion of their own land and city, that Chriſt ſhall reign there in perſon 1000 years, and that the ſaints and martyrs ſhall be raiſed from the dead to participate in the bleſſings of his kingdom, and thoſe alſo who *deny* any one or more of theſe opinions, do yet agree in believing that the religion of Chriſt ſhall at length univerſally prevail; that Chriſt ſhall reign on earth, if not in *perſon*, yet in the univerſal *reception* and *operation* of his *religion*; that all men ſhall become, not only his *profeſſed diſciples*, but his *faithful and obedient ſubjects*. This is that kingdom which we have in view, when, according to the form given us by our Lord himſelf, we pray that the "kingdom of God may come;" and that, as the natural effect of it, "his will may be done in earth, as it is in heaven." (p. 24.) The diſcourſe concludes with a ſuitable application to the reverend audience,

audience, in a few reflections on the *dignity* of the *miniſterial office*, and the obligations which lie on them to "take heed to their *life* and *doctrine*."

In an appendix, intended originally as part of the ſermon, Mr. P. examines the prophecies in the Old Teſtament, and particularly in the xxxvith, xxxviith, xxxviiith, and xxxixth chapters of Ezekiel, underſtood as predicting the future reſtoration of the Jews to their own land. To encourage a reſtoration to *earthly* and *temporal* bleſſings would encourage the Jews to continue in their infidelity. "In their preſent ſtate of *mental degradation*, their converſion to the Chriſtian faith might very properly be called, what the Apoſtle calls it, "life from the dead," Rom. xi. 15; and it is remarkable, that, "in the New Teſtament, in which we might reaſonably expect the ſituation of the people of God, whether from among the Jews or Gentiles, to be more clearly made known than in the Old Teſtament, no prophecy occurs which will fairly bear the interpretation contended for." (pp. 41, 45.)

80. *Diſcurſory Conſiderations on* St. Luke's *Preface, and other Circumſtances of his Goſpel; in Three Letters to a Friend, from a Country Clergyman.*

THIS penetrating and perſevering critick, whom we have before followed in his inveſtigation of the ſources of Milton's poetry, and in an edition of the "Paradiſe Regained," here enters into a diſcuſſion of the Preface to St. Luke's Goſpel, which has become a ſubject of controverſy, but which, as it appears to us, he has fully reſtored to its importance and true meaning. It particularly ſtruck him, as a circumſtance highly extraordinary, that this brief Preface, contained in four ſhort verſes, written in pure Xenophontic Greek, ſhould, at this day, and in the preſent advanced ſtate of claſſical literature and biblical criticiſm amongſt us, admit of a never-ending queſtion with it, whether St. Luke, in avouching his credibility as an Evangeliſt, "meant to indicate himſelf to have been, in a certain degree at leaſt, an eye-witneſs of the Goſpel?" or "to deſign himſelf merely an accurate inveſtigator and recorder of the facts, as perſonally witneſſed by others? This circumſtance, indeed, ſeemed to me much to be lamented, as pregnant with detriment to the intereſts of our holy religion, and what might be materially injurious to *the joy and peace in believing* of the large body and common order of ſincere Chriſtians in our national church. I was apprehenſive leſt the obvious conſideration between whom ſuch queſtions were controverted might lead to unfavourable concluſions, and might ſuggeſt a ſarcaſtic reflection, that they to whom, from their ſuperior literary attainments and high academical and eccleſiaſtical ſtations, we might well look up for the beſt explanations and elucidations of the more myſterious parts of Scripture, cannot agree in giving us a clear, unqueſtionable interpretation of one of the plaineſt and ſcriptural declarations in it, and are not enabled, even by a long, laborious proceſs of inveſtigation and diſcuſſion, to bring the point in queſtion to any thing like a ſatisfactory deciſion. Here then I felt an earneſt inclination to look to the much-agitated Preface of the Evangeliſt attentively and diſpaſſionately; and, taking up my Greek Teſtament, I reſolved immediately to make the experiment whether the paſſage itſelf, fairly, calmly, and minutely conſidered, with no prejudice in favour of prior interpretations, might not eaſily furniſh its own ſufficient elucidation, and this without having recourſe to commentators, of whom I had none at hand. My profeſſion, my inclination, and the general bent of my literary purſuits for ſome years paſt, induced me frequently, for my own ſatisfaction, to read the Scriptures, but perhaps not always with ſo much accuracy as might enable me in any ſuperior degree to edify others, or at leaſt the more curious enquirers therein. In thus reading them I often primarily content myſelf with my Engliſh Bible, referring to the original only when our own verſion is not ſufficiently ſatisfactory, and never looking into commentators but when I find a comment, in ſome reſpect or other, really neceſſary. The proceſs which I adopted for my own ſatisfaction, in the immediate point which I now wiſhed to conſider was, *not* to go, in the firſt place, to examine what Lightfoot, Fabricius, or even Whitby and Lardner, had ſaid on one ſide, or what Groſius or Beza had advanced on the other: but I rather choſe to go to the fountain-head, and, forgetting, as much as poſſible, that it involved any point which had been at all controverted,

troverted, to see what sense most forcibly struck my mind on reading St. Luke's Preface in the original, with only Parkhouse's Lexicon on my table, as a Westminster *fifth-form* boy would sit down with his Hederic before him, to make himself master of a passage in the *Cyropædia* of Xenophon." (pp. 5—8.) "Then, laying by my papers, to shew to a friend, revise and enlarge my "humble enquiry." Not to follow this excellent critick in the detail of his investigation, we content ourselves with stating the result of it, in his translation:

"*After that* (or *although*) *several persons have taken upon them to draw up a regularly-detailed and complete account of those things which have been most fully accomplished among us* (or *in our time*);

"*As they who were constituted from the beginning eye-witnesses, and who have since become ministers of the word, have delivered them unto us:*

"*It hath still seemed good to me also, as I have been constantly and attentively present at all of them from the first* *, *to write a particular account, from the earliest period, to thee, most excellent* (and *able*) *Theophilus,*

"*That thou mayest assuredly know the incontrovertible certainty of those matters* † *wherein thou hast been instructed.*"

In the second letter the learned critick pursues his enquiries by re-considering minutely, and with the occasional help of the best commentators, those parts of the Preface which are materially affected by those *internal circumstances* of St. Luke's Gospel, which absolutely require to be understood in some manner consonant to *them*. He pays a merited compliment to the late learned, amiable, and pious Dr. Townson. "Who," says he, "(if living) had been so fit *tantas componere lites* with the weight of learned and accurate judgment? Or whose mediatory decision would have been more acceptable to all, recommended by a most conciliating placidity of manners, and a disposition breathing the pure *spirit* of the Gospel, while zealous for the *letter* of it, for the *faith* therein irrefragably *delivered to the Saints*, and to all cordial disciples of its great Author? I had not the pleasure to know Dr. Townson personally; I only knew him by former communications respecting him, by the interesting account of him prefixed to his very able *posthumous* work, and by his *Discourses on the Four Gospels*, which must be read with much pleasure even by those who do not see occasion *entirely* to adopt his *system* of the order of the Gospels." (pp. 55, 56.) Dr. Townson supposed St. Luke derived his information from St. Paul, who had it by inspiration; Grotius, to the Virgin Mary. Our critick contends she kept all her knowledge and observations concealed, and that St. John, the beloved disciple, was the informant of St. Luke, who "does not say, that, having determined to write a list of the Gospel facts, he therefore made it his whole or principal study to acquire the most complete and authentic information of all those facts from the earliest period." But what he tells us is, in its order, the *reverse* of this; viz. that "having formerly, at a time completely past, for his own satisfaction, earnestly desired, diligently pursued, and completely obtained, the most perfect and authentic information respecting every thing materially interesting in the early life of our blessed Lord, he *therefore* felt himself particularly qualified (at a time when Christians were beginning to commit to writing accounts of Christ's ministry *) to write himself also such an account — but commencing from a much earlier period, even previous to the birth of Jesus Christ; all the circumstances of which, with others of high importance connected with it, he was *enabled* accurately to detail, having *long before* most completely informed himself respecting them." (pp. 64—66.) That St. Luke borrowed from the writings of eye-witnesses, or ministers of the word, this critick's apprehension of his Preface totally resists; and "this," with Lightfoot †, "he wholly *disal-*

* "Or, *As I had before studiously acquired the fullest and most authentic information respecting the previous circumstances.*" (p. 76.)

† "Or, *The well-founded and completely-perfect certainty of those matters.*" (p. 77.)

* This, in a note, he supposes to be when the preaching or oral promulgation of the Apostles in a body began to be so dangerous as to be less frequent—when *Herod stretched out his hand to vex the Church*, about the beginning of the reign of Claudius, about 12 or 13 years after the conclusion of Christ's ministry. (p. 65.)

† Horæ Talmud. Acts i. 1.

lows."

laws." He brings very forcible reasons for supposing that St. Luke was the disciple who, with Cleophas, went to Emmaus, and not St. Peter, as conjectured by Lightfoot, whose opinion Dr. Townson characterises as "in many respects an unhappy conjecture."

"The ultimate result of my enquiry, upon the whole, is precisely this. St. Luke, in his Preface, does not declare himself to have been a disciple of Christ, or an eye-witness of his ministry; but he by no means asserts the contrary; neither does he declare himself to have received his Gospel from the communication of others. At the same time he seems to claim for his Gospel a certain degree of high and original authority, which involves an intimation that he was an eye-witness of many things which he has therein recorded; but farther his Gospel itself affords certain internal evidence that this was actually so, and that he was probably an eye-witness of all the principal Gospel facts, because he certainly was a disciple of Christ, and, in one most interesting and important instance, eminently distinguished as such by our Lord himself. Here then I terminate my enquiry; but, from the facts assumed in the process of it, that St. Luke was actually thus distinguished by so important an appearance vouchsafed to him, I conceive deductions may well be drawn to establish the highest possible degree of Divine authority on the writings of this eminent Evangelist; while the truly important circumstances of that appearance furnish a certain degree of material illustration to some interesting particulars of his Gospel." (p. 166.)

"It is observed, by Doddridge, that many antient Christians thought the expression, 2 Cor. viii. 18, *whose praise is in the Gospel throughout all the churches*, refers to the universal applause with which St. Luke's Gospel was every where received. A modern testimony of learning and piety to the pre-eminence of St. Luke's Gospel I collect from a recent publication, the Memoirs of Sir William Jones; among whose proposed literary occupations on going to India we find in his *memorabilia* to print and publish the Gospel of St. Luke in Arabic: and I cannot but infer that this truly-learned and religious reader of the Scriptures saw something of pre-eminent excellence in this particular Gospel; at least he judged it peculiarly calculated for the primary instruction of young and uninformed catechumens." (p. 180, n.)

81. *Plain Reasons for the Practice of Infant Baptism. By* Edward Pearson, *B D. Rector of* Rempston, Nottinghamshire.

1. BECAUSE infant baptism among Christians is correspondent to infant circumcision among the Jews. 2. Because it is highly probable that infant baptism has been practised by the generality of Christians ever since the days of the Apostles. 3. Because, supposing the practice of infant baptism to be an error, it is an error on the safer side.

82. *A Letter to the Rev.* George Burder, *occasioned by his Sermon on Lawful Amusements, preached at the* Thursday *Evening Lecture*, Fetter Lane, Jan. 10, 1805.

A VERY proper answer to such uncandid, unchristian, unreasonable, and weak arguments as are adduced in that sermon; but we are afraid it will be little attended to by the narrow-minded persons who set them up.

83. *A Fast Sermon, preached at the Abbey Church*, Bath, Wednesday, February 20, 1805. *Published at the Request of the Mayor and Corporation of* Bath, *and the Colonel and other Officers of the Loyal* Bath *Volunteers. By the Rev.* Edmund Poulter, *M. A. Prebendary of* Winchester.

TEXT, Isaiah lvii. 21. "As there are two obvious senses of the peace in my text, *private*, peace of mind and *public*, opposed to war, so are there two descriptions of persons to whom the appellation of the wicked applies, namely, to *ourselves* positively, we must confess, but much more, we trust, comparatively, to our *enemies*. War is, perhaps, now as generally designed by Providence for his vengeance against all contending parties, by which they are reciprocally made the instrument of each other's punishment; and those who attribute the rise or continuance of this particular war to our nation, or give to any description of persons amongst us *credit* for the power of *preventing*, which they alone do in order to impute *disgrace* to them for *permitting* it, might as well say that the fire shall not consume, the water not overwhelm us, pestilence not corrupt, famine not waste us; in a word, that Heaven

Heaven shall not punish us—as that war shall not rage among us. In whatever way this evil arrives, the distributive justice of it is remarkable; for, examining the different cases of us and our enemies with as little partiality to ourselves and prejudice against them as we are able, our several degrees of suffering seem proportioned to those of our wickedness. They feel all the ordinary grievances of war in common with us; but there are many, and those the worst consequences of it, which we do not feel in common with them: for, while they have been frequently suffering the greatest evil of civil in addition to that of foreign war, as we have hitherto escaped it, under much more danger than at present, so are we less liable to it hereafter, because they are in a state of tyranny on the throne, and slavery of the subjects, we, of limited authority in the one, of legal liberty in the other. To mark the difference most strongly, our far greatest calamity is the fear alone, distant as it is, of such a dire revolution as they are actually under the prodigious pressure of. But, while we have the consolation that we suffer less as being less wicked, let us take care never to resemble them in this conduct of confusion, lest we also should resemble them in its consequences of revolution; and, while we are thus humiliated by war *ourselves*, may we be the instruments, in the hands of Providence, to chastise our *enemies* by it! not considering it so much a particular defence of ourselves against them, as the general cause of God and man against the opponents to both." (pp. 5—7.)

"Religion and Morality, though in their nature always the same, yet frequently vary in their directions, and even in their objects, with various seasons and circumstances. They both are practical as well as theoretical: indeed, their theory is of no other use, and tends to no other purpose, than their practice. They are not confined to the contemplation of the Church; so would all men be, what too many are, zealots, enthusiasts, or fanaticks: but they extend farther and better, to the several spheres of action requiring their *seasonable* exercise."..... "In extraordinary emergencies, in seasons of *scarcity*, they are displayed in the activity of substituting supplies, or in the patience of bearing deficiencies. In times of pestilence they are discovered in prudent caution to prevent communication and avoid contagion, or humane care to provide remedy and procure recovery. Finally, under the pressure, as now, of *war*, they are found in the prompt attitude of defence, in the firm posture of patriotism, in the various precautions taken, preparations made, exertions used, and, above all, burthens borne, which, together, constitute the present conduct of this Country. In this sense, our defence now becomes morality, and our patriotism religion; because they are, at this time, the service most beneficial to man, and most acceptable to God. But, to abstract our attention from this primary object, or to divide it with others, which, however great in themselves, are secondary, and should be subservient to it, would be, probably, not only an injury to *it* but to *them* also, and might be the ruin of both. Therefore, though there be individuals, or bodies of men, who have those secondary objects in view, yet the wise, prudent, and temperate among them will suspend their contemplation at present, that they may return to it with more advantage, even to their own views, in future. Thus the great depending question of Reform in the *State* of this, or the *Church* of the sister country, and even of *Slavery* in the Colonies, may be all well suspended for a while, to be hereafter resumed, when there will be more leisure for their due discussion, and better opportunity for their safe adoption, if finally found expedient, than there can be at present. On the other hand, the imprudent and intemperate, though *sincere* upon these subjects, by hurrying them on *unseasonably*, are co-operating, *unintentionally*, with the designing and disaffected, whose sinister views are proved to be—in England, not reform in Parliament—in Ireland, not emancipation of Catholicks—in the Colonies, not liberation of Slaves—but, in all alike, Revolution; their objections, in these several instances, extending beyond representation to legislation—beyond persecution to religion—beyond slavery to subjection—and, in the general case, beyond any subserviency to any subordination:—who, therefore, the more urgently press themselves forward at this season, for the very reason that they ought to be prudently withholden, because they mean to involve, perplex,

and thereby deſtroy, not only the Miniſterial Adminiſtration, or even the Executive Government, but the whole Conſtitution, in Church and State, in both united Countries. Thoſe, therefore, who do not mean the ſame, ſhould take care, that, as they have nothing in common with them in their deſigns, they may have nothing in common with them in theſe meaſures; on the contrary, let them ſuſpend all theſe complicated queſtions for the ſole conſideration and conduct of the preſent more urgent criſis, which demands all the combined efforts of the whole United Empire." (pp. 12—14.)

The note ſubjoined is rather premature; and the queſtion alluded to muſt be left to the good ſenſe and better knowledge of the Britiſh Parliament, who, if we may augur from the *introduction* of the petition, will not give it encouragement, and, from ſome ſpirited publications, will not be left without warning how to act.

"The moſt diſſatisfied with the paſt, the moſt diffident of the future, and the moſt confident of both, comprifing all but the negatively ſupine and indifferent, or the poſitively ill-deſigning and diſaffected, muſt unite in the expediency of our preſent condoct; and the two extremes of thoſe partial to, or prejudiced againſt, paſt meaſures, muſt give way to the rational mean, which generally prevails through the country, of thoſe who, without expecting theoretical perfection, think that as much practical good has been done, is doing, and will be done, as to give reaſonable ſatisfaction to the moderate, temperate, and conſiderate, conſtituting the predominant majority of the people, who remain paramount above, as proof againſt, the petty intereſts of parties, the baſe arts of faction, and the wicked intrigues of diſaffection, in theſe few diſgraceful exceptions to themſelves, whom they conſider, however, as not at all formidable, but quite deſpicable, and whom, therefore, they hold in ſupreme contempt for their inſignificant number as in honeſt indignation at their infamous nature. Theſe are the natural feelings of the people, which, as nothing was required to inflame, ſo nothing can extinguiſh; and they could no more, as it is falſely inſinuated, have been occaſioned by one deſcription of perſons, than they can be deſtroyed, as it is in vain attempted, by another. The plain fact is, that, in times like theſe, the people will think and act for themſelves; and though, in common caſes, they may be miſled, alternately, by contending parties, in ſuch a criſis as this they will, in return, lead thoſe parties. They are only likely to err when led by others, not when they act for themſelves, becauſe none but *natural* feelings are *univerſal*; and, while the ſophiſm of their intereſted leaders ſeldom is *meant*, ſcarcely ever *is* right, Nature, their own guide, is rarely wrong. In this ſenſe it is true, as now exemplified, that the voice of the people is the voice of God." (pp. 17—19.)

After paſſing the higheſt encomiums on the Army and Navy, Mr. P. proceeds to pay the merited compliment to the *Volunteers*; "a Volunteer force, exceeding in its quantity and quality any ſuch force ever before recorded, forming in itſelf a glorious precedent, and ſetting an illuſtrious example to all *futurity* that it cannot find in any *paſt* generations. *Volunteers* in every ſenſe of the word, as ſubſtance of the fact — not like other volunteers ſo called, who neither as freely enter into the ſervice of their country, becauſe it is for bounty at firſt and pay afterwards; nor as freely remain in it, becauſe they cannot leave it, as thoſe diſintereſted patriots who, being free to retire as they were to advance, by the continuance of their ſervice, not only without an obligation or remuneration, but with very conſiderable ſacrifices of convenience and intereſt, prove, beyond all contradiction, the perſeverance of their patriotiſm. That their *perſeverance*, in itſelf ſo honourable, is the more creditable to themſelves as the greater and better body, comparatively with the *defection* of its fewer and worſe members, whoſe contrary conduct I paſs over in pity, without farther animadverſion on them than firſt to recommend them to return to their duty for their own ſake as well as that of their country, and next to deprecate their derelict ion being followed by that of others. Of ſuch a force, if it be too much to ſay, that, though the work of a few years, it is equal in numbers, diſcipline, and patriotiſm, taken together, to our own regular force, the work of ages, yet it is ſuperior to any that France can bring againſt it; and thoſe formal tacticians, who coldly cabal on man as a mere machine, will find that what little they want in mechanical

chanical diſcipline they will amply make up in animated patriotiſm on the day of trial, ſhould the enemy, hitherto deterred by them, ever hereafter be as bold to give them the opportunity as they are anxious to embrace it. But if not, let it never be falſely as ungratefully ſaid, that their animated, heroic glory has been ſuperfluous, when they will have performed, perhaps, as uſeful though not ſo brilliant a ſervice to their country, by *diſcouraging* as they would have done by *diſcomfiting* their enemies; at leaſt they will have done all in their power, which entitles them to all our gratitude, the humble tribute of my ſhare of which I thus gratefully offer them." (pp. 26—28.)

"In order that ſo calamitous a cauſe as *war*, with ſo grievous effects as its burthens, ſhould not reſt alone on reaſon, however clear, or feeling, however ſtrong, it was thought expedient to aſcertain their neceſſity by *experience*; therefore, an experiment of peace was made, of which the ſatisfaction of the people ſeemed the chief if not only cauſe, and certainly was the only good conſequence; which, however, perhaps *alone* compenſated for *all* the objections to it, for, the moſt inclined to peace and averſe from war thereby learned the continued neceſſity of that war on the failure of that peace. On this ground, firm as a rock, from which alſo we cannot be beaten, we build this practical truth,—that our exertion in neceſſary war, and patience under its neceſſary burthens, are now our duty to God, to our neighbour, and to ourſelves. On this national foundation the ſolid ſuperſtructure is ſtill ariſing, which exhibits the ſublime ſpectacle to the world of one nation in it, morally and naturally inſulated from the others, that, in the civil, ſocial, and religious wreck of the reſt, ſtill retains its conſtitution, morals, and religion unimpaired, and thinks them well purchaſed at the price of any expences incurred, burthens borne, and deprivations felt; ſo that it thereby avoids the infinitely greater loſſes, grievances, and calamities of ſubmiſſion, which would therefore be as injurious in intereſt, as infamous in principle, pernicious in practice, and every way ruinous in event. This our ſocial edifice, like another temple of Solomon, in the wiſdom, piety, and ſtability of its ſtructure, under the wiſdom of God, will long ſurvive that impious attempt of our enemies to raiſe another tower of Babel, which, aſpiring as it now is, will ſoon fail, from the diſcordance of its blaſphemous builders, in the confuſion, literally, of their various tongues, till it, ere long, falls, partly undermined by the quarrels of its own diſcordant workmen within, partly demoliſhed by the fury of its ſurrounding foes without, and partly ruined by its own cumbrous extent, aſpiring height, and unweildy weight. Or, if it withſtood awhile the indignation of mankind, already raiſed againſt it, though not their power, yet brought to bear upon it, it is only reſerved for the more ſignal judgment and more marked vengeance of God." (pp. 29—31.)

"To this glorious deſcription of perſons, as by far the greateſt part of the whole community, ſo ſtill more of this and every religious congregation, I would addreſs myſelf, and commune with them on our preſent ſtate. To their temperate reaſon, genuine feeling, and patriotic ſpirit, it is not neceſſary to diſſemble the diſadvantages of that ſtate; thoſe who repreſent it as deſperate in the one extreme, or ſecure in the other, appear equally to err; it ſeems, in the mean between them, critical, arduous, dangerous. But, if dangerous, more ſo from our own impatience than from the impetuoſity of our enemy. If we remain conſtant to ourſelves within, continuing our perſeverance under military exertions, and patience under pecuniary burthens, from the known neceſſity of both, there is nothing from within to injure, endanger, or even alarm us. But in that conſtancy lies the *difficulty*, I will not call it the *doubt*, which it is the object of all patriots to obviate, by exciting our fellow-ſubjects to continue their unanimity among themſelves and againſt their enemies; in which common office I thus take my humble part. All that fortitude in the commencement, and firmneſs in the continuance, hitherto, of this cauſe, could effect, has been effected: for all which our gratitude is due, generally, to the adviſers, conductors, and actors, whether civil or military, in theſe arduous conſtitutional conflicts. But more, much more, remains for us to *do* and *ſuffer* in the long-protracted trial of our active, and, what is more difficult, paſſive courage, to induce and enable

enable us to undergo such progressive personal exertions, and such accumulative pecuniary burthens. We must look, not to a comparison between those of this country now or at any former period, but between those of this country as an independent state, or as a dependent province of France, and that not as a favoured province in peace, but as an enemy's country, conquered in war, for the avowed purpose of being plundered, with all the other incalculable but certain consequences of such a horrible catastrophe; for, our dullness must be worse than ignorance intoxicated, if we doubt that we should be treated with all the malice of those our inveterate foes, at first become our insulting conquerors, next and last our oppressive persecutors, and that in proportion to our *resistance*, which must be *desperate* in the extreme, could our treatment be in the extreme *desolate*. At the same time that we personally admit our burthens to the utmost extent felt by some, but pretended by others, we must allow also, in civil submission, moral patience, and, above all, religious resignation, that, though great, they are not insuperable, either with respect to the public revenues and resources, which, so far from being exhausted, remain unimpaired, or to private income and expenditure, which, though requiring retrenchment of superfluous luxuries in the higher orders, little affect the substantial comforts of the middling, and do not at all diminish the necessaries to the rest; which latter popular as politic provision of our excellent poor-laws convinces the people that they are here, as they ought to be, but are not elsewhere, the first object of the State, in this, that their supply of necessaries never varies, while the luxuries or even comforts of others find, as now, defalcation." (pp. 21—24.)

The whole of this animated and well-reasoning discourse is worthy a place, if we had room to spare, in our Miscellany of monthly circulation.

84. *A Letter to* William Wilberforce, *Esq. M. P. by* James Carmichael Smyth, *M. D.; containing Remarks on a Pamphlet, intitled, "An Account of the Discovery of the Power of Mineral Acid Vapour to destroy Contagion. By* John Johnstone, *M. D. Published in* London, 1803."

DR. S. proves, as far as a negative is capable of being proved, from Dr. J's own works, that he "neither knew the superior efficacy of the mineral acids in destroying contagion, or even had the most distant idea of employing them with this intention" (p. 11); and that his son has "taken the liberty of altering the language, making partial quotations, and suppressing what does not suit his purpose," in both his father's and brother's medical writings (p. 16), and now appeals to the House of Commons, to whom he dedicates this pamphlet, probably encouraged by some late experiments of his friends, who, since the report of the Committee, have made trial of the relative advantages of the nitrous and marine acids. On whose observations Dr. S. remarks, that they come too late, and prove too much, and that Dr. J. was acquainted with the deleterious qualities only of mineral acids, but entirely ignorant of their superior power on contagion, declaring the steams of vinegar to be of superior efficacy to every other agent. It should be remembered, that Dr. S. has *obtained* the *premium* for a discovery.

35. *Catholic Emancipation.*

AS there seems to be an intention of bringing the question of what is called *Catholic Emancipation* before Parliament this session, such a publication as that which we here announce can never be deemed unreasonable. After some preliminary observations on the indelicacy of again agitating a measure, which the well-known scruples of a most exalted Personage made him so lately view with just disapprobation, the anonymous author explains in the most perspicuous manner the meaning of the phrase *Catholic emancipation*, which, though in common use, seems to be little understood.

"At present the King of England is the supreme head of the Church as well as of the State. His supremacy as head of the Church is maintained by a variety of statutes, one of them as old as the 35th year of Edward the First. Various oaths of supremacy have in different reigns been created; the first in the 28th year of Henry VIII. In the second year of Elizabeth a new oath of supremacy was framed, which continued until the Revolution. After that memorable event, in the third year of William and Mary, the former oath was abolished, and a new oath of supremacy, and a new oath of allegiance,

legiance, and the prefent Declaration, were fubftituted in its ftead. Thefe are the oaths which are in force at this moment, and which Parliament will be called upon to *difpenfe with* in favour of Roman Catholicks."

He afterwards proves with the force of demonftration, that, were thefe oaths difpenfed with, and fome other reftraints, included under the phrafe *Catholic emancipation*, removed, all peers in Ireland would foon be veſted in the Catholicks, and the whole Iriſh repreſentation in the Houſe of Commons would conſiſt of the ſame claſs of men. Theſe, from their rooted and religious antipathy to every form of Proteſtant government, would of courſe vote conſtantly with the Oppoſition; but, as he truly obſerves, ſo formidable a phalanx no government could long reſiſt. That ſuch would be the caſe is not here taken for granted: it is inferred from the principles of the Catholic religion; the decrees of General Councils, believed to be infallible; and from the uniform conduct of the Iriſh Catholicks whenever, ſince the æra of the Reformation, they have been aſſociated with the Proteſtants in the government of the kingdom.

But it is not in Ireland only that this influence would ſoon prove fatal. No Parliament could with juſtice, or even with decency, emancipate the Catholicks without granting the ſame indulgence to the Proteſtant Diſſenters. But the Proteſtant Diſſenters, though differing extremely among themſelves in almoſt every important article of Chriſtian faith, are all agreed in the moſt rancorous hoſtility to the Eſtabliſhed Church. Of this their daily publications furniſh ample evidence. They would, therefore, unqueſtionably unite their influence at every general election with the influence of the Catholicks, to return to the Houſe of Commons only ſuch members as they know to be well inclined to overturn our eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment. But, as this author obſerves,

"By our preſent Conſtitution, the Church and State are ſo inſeparably connected, and cling ſo cloſe to each other for ſupport, that I apprehend it would be impoſſible to ſeparate them without deſtroying both. Indeed, it has been doubted whether it be in the power of Parliament to repeal the acts of ſupremacy any more than it could the Great Charter: even Queen Mary (bigot and tyrant as ſhe was) did not venture to do it, but granted *diſpenſations* from the oath enjoined by them."

It is a matter of very little conſequence whether Parliament can repeal the ſtatutes or not, if it can paſs an Act diſpenſing with the execution of them; for, if it expoſe the Church and Monarchy to the combined attack of Iriſh Catholicks and Engliſh Diſſenters, the Britiſh Conſtitution, if one may judge of the future from the paſt, will not exiſt twenty years.

In vain will it be ſaid, that, from mere differing in opinion ſo widely as Catholicks, Preſbyterians, Independents, Quakers, Arians, and Socinians, &c &c. the Eſtabliſhed Church has nothing to dread. Did not the Iriſh Catholicks and the Engliſh Preſbyterians and Independents differ as widely in opinions during the reign of Charles the Firſt as they do now under George the Third? Yet they all conſpired then to lay the Church of England in the duſt, and with the Church the Monarchy and every thing valuable in the Conſtitution. Did not the French Conſtituent Aſſembly conſiſt of men differing widely both in political and religious opinions? Yet, by attacking the property of the Church and the power of the Crown, and by aboliſhing the Privileged Orders, they prepared the way by which the ſanguinary Convention brought the monarch to the block. Hence followed all thoſe ſcenes of cruelty and bloodſhed which we have witneſſed, and that frightful deſpotiſm under which all Europe, or at leaſt all the *Continent* of Europe, now groans.

That the Iriſh Catholicks and Engliſh Diſſenters would agree in any one form of government, either in Church or in State, no man will ſuppoſe; but that they would hand-in-hand pull down what is eſtabliſhed cannot be doubted, if any reliance is to be placed on experience, the only ſafe guide in political difficulties. Should our readers entertain a different opinion, let them peruſe with attention this maſterly pamphlet, in which they will find it proved, that *Catholic emancipation* would confer no real benefit on the Iriſh themſelves, whilſt it would expoſe the empire at large to the moſt dreadful convulſions; and, keeping this in mind,

"Let us never forget that our wiſe anceſtors

ceſtors* (even without the awful example of the French Revolution before their eyes) were cautious how they tried innovations in government; let us keep in mind, that they never indulged the theoretical hope of gaining over a diſcontented party in the State by timidly yielding to their claims; and never were guilty of the weakneſs of diſguſting their tried and firm ſupporters by hazardous experiments, to conciliate their opponents: but by manfully meeting the dangers with which they were conſtantly ſurrounded, they ſecured the confidence of their friends, and, while they appalled their adverſaries, extorted their reſpect.

"If, in the inſcrutable decrees of Providence, it be ordained that the venerable fabrick of the Conſtitution which our anceſtors have raiſed muſt at length fall, let us at leaſt have the conſolation to reflect, that we ourſelves have not, by ſhaking the pillars, accelerated its deſtruction."

86. *Thoughts on the* Proteſtant *Aſcendancy in* Ireland; *with an Appendix*;

URGES ſtrongly the Emancipation diſſuaded in the preceding pamphlet.

87. *A conciſe and intereſting View of the Objection of Mr.* Gibbon, *that our Lord foretold his ſecond Coming in the Clouds of Heaven in the Generation in which he lived, which the Revolution of Seventeen Centuries has proved not to be agreeable to Experience; chiefly intended as a Specimen of the true Method of aſcertaining the genuine Meaning of the New Teſtament. By* N. Niſbett, *M. A. Rector of* Tunſtal.

THE only poſſible method of aſcertaining the genuine meaning of the paſſages upon which Mr. Gibbon has founded his objection will be, to conſider the Goſpels *as hiſtories of the controverſy concerning the true nature of the Meſſiah's character.* Our Lord made uſe of ſuch language to his countrymen as would keep up this expectation of him, of his declaring himſelf as *their Meſſiah*, and by working of miracles, and by his admirable and important inſtructions, till their prejudices concerning the true nature of the Meſſiah's character ſhould gradually be corrected, and till he had exhibited to them ſuch evidences of his being the true Meſſiah as would finally convince them of their erroneous conceptions concerning it. Theſe paſſages muſt be conſidered in their connexion upon the ſeveral occaſions on which they are made uſe of—when he gave his diſciples commiſſion to announce *the approach of the Meſſiah's kingdom*—when he foretold *his own ſufferings and death*—when he predicted *the deſtruction of Jeruſalem*—and when he was arraigned, tried, and condemned, for aſſuming the *character of the Meſſiah.* The *coming of the Son of Man*, alluded to by our Lord, was the proof of his Meſſiahſhip. Suppoſing this to be an error, productive of ſalutary effects on the faith and practice of Chriſtians living in the aweful expectation of the general judgment, the fiction muſt have been detected by thoſe who lived to the end of that generation. Mr. N. offers this pamphlet as the outline of a larger work. We wiſh to ſee this queſtion in the hands of the author of "Diſcurſory Conſiderations on St. Luke's Preface," reviewed pp. 343—345.

88. *The Principles of Religion, as profeſſed by the Society of* Chriſtians *uſually called* Quakers; *written for the Inſtruction of their Youth, and for the Information of Strangers. By* Henry Tuke.

THE author of this compendium admits "faith in God, and a belief of the immortality of the ſoul, an humbling ſenſe of the depravity of human nature, and the neceſſity and benefits of a Redeemer; that what the Evangeliſts and Apoſtles have written concerning him is true, both in relation to his humanity and divinity, as well as their accounts of his many mighty works and mercies, his having, through the Eternal Spirit, offered himſelf unto God for us, as a propitiation for our ſins, and ſent the Comforter, even the Spirit of Truth, to convince the world of ſin, of righteouſneſs, and of judgment, and to guide into all truth." He particularly endeavours to obviate the objections to the Scriptures, and eſtabliſh their authenticity, veracity, and divine authority, with a few arguments in favour of the Chriſtian Religion. He truſts the Society are able to give ſuch reaſons for their diſſent from other Chriſtians as may at leaſt *excuſe* it to thoſe from whom we differ; and he acknowledges himſelf indebted to writings of others for many of the arguments here advanced, though very little is quoted in this work from any

* "Since the Revolution in 1688." This exception was judiciouſly put; for James II. and even his brother Charles, neglected their real friends, and courted their enemies. The Revolution followed.

any books of the Holy Scriptures. In the diſcuſſion of the above principles we have nothing to object. To his ideas about divine worſhip and goſpel miniſtry, the ſacraments, &c. &c. we cannot poſſibly ſubſcribe; and indeed his arguments on thoſe ſubjects are common-place and unſatisfactory, ſuch as will neither make converts, nor keep the partizans of the ſect firm in the faith. We need only read the Annual General Letter, and look at the dreſs and manners of the profeſſors, both in town and country, to be convinced of this; and how ſome of them, who frequent the church, avail themſelves of being nominal Quakers, to evade taxes.

89. *Picture of* Worthing: *to which is added, an Account of* Arundel *and* Shoreham, *with other Parts of the ſurrounding Country. By* John Evans, *M. A.*

MR. E. whoſe works of a different caſt we have frequently with pleaſure reviewed, having paſſed the month of July laſt at Worthing, was prevailed on by his friends to review and enlarge the notes he took there, and make a uſeful guide to this recent and agreeable *watering-place*, with a map of the adjacent country. Worthing is in the pariſh of *Broadwater*, where the noble family of Delawar had a ſeat and monuments.

90. *A Diſcourſe on the Inſpiration of the Scriptures. By the Rev.* Richard King, *M. A. Rector of* Worthin, Salop, *and formerly Fellow of* New College, Oxford.

THIS diſcourſe is dedicated to Thomas Bernard, eſq. whoſe "many and great exertions to benefit the large portion of the community, the claſs of Miſery and Poverty," have been inſtrumental in reducing the report of the decreaſe of mortality by 4000, and the average of fever patients applying to the Public Diſpenſary laſt year to *four*, which uſed to be from 200 to 300. "In the preſent publication the inſpiration of the Scriptures is conſidered in a more extended view than by Dr. Findlay, in his Anſwer to Dr. Geddes (reviewed in our vol. LXXIII. p. 442); and ſome leading arguments are brought together as a chain of proofs that I hope may convince every man whoſe mind is not clouded by prejudice, nor miſled by the ſpecious ſophiſtry of ſome modern writers."—This diſcourſe well deſerves attentive peruſal.

91. *Recherches ſur le Tems le plus reculé de l'Uſage des Voûtes chez les Anciens. Par M. L. D——s.—Or, Inquiries into the Antiquity of Vaults among the Ancients. By M.* Dutens.

MR. KING'S enquiries not having enabled him to apprehend in any country, no not even in Italy or Rome itſelf, *one arch* to have exiſted much prior to the time of *Auguſtus* (Mun. Antiq. II. 270, ſee our vol. LXXII. p. 146), M. Dutens was aſked his opinion on this queſtion one day in company, and he inſiſted on an earlier date, citing as inſtances the *Cloaca Maxima*, the *Aqua Marcia*, and the tomb of the Scipios at Rome and in its environs; and he thinks he has anſwered the queſtion, and proved his aſſertion. The Hebrew *Gob*, *Gobim*, is explained in the Dictionaries by κοιλωματος and *fornix*. Varro, Cicero, and Pliny, uſe *fornix* for a vault, a triumphal arch. The temple or royal treaſury at Orchomenos, built 1350 years A. C. is deſcribed by Pauſanias (IX. c. 38) Σχημα περιφερες, κορυφη δε ουκ ες ακρον εξυ απηνηται. At Mycenæ, among the ruins, he ſaw the tombs of Atreus, Agamemnon, and Eurymedon, his charioteer. Pauſanias only called them ταφοι; but Mr. D. adds, from the drawing of Mr. Thomas Hope, an excellent architect and draughtſman, taken on the ſpot, that they were of the ſhape of a conic cup ſhaped arch *(voute conique, ou en forme de bonnet)*, made at leaſt 1200 years A. C. of *breccia*, a hard marble, with white or yellow veins. Sonini gives a print of an arch among the ruins of Canopus, a very antient city; and Paul Lucas mentions a brick bridge of 15 arches over the canal which communicated with the lake Mœris, and aqueducts ſupported by arches; alſo, arches of the ſuperb temples at Dandera and near the Cataracts; and Maillet deſcribes the arches of the Labyrinth, which Pliny, XXXVI. 19, ſays, conſiſted of "*lapide polito fornicibus tecti*," and ſupported, while building, with beams of the Egyptian thorn *(dum fornices quadrati lapidis adnugerent)*. The cielings of the rooms in Solomon's temple (Heb. *Gobim*) are tranſlated *arched* by the LXX. Kimchi, Buxtorf, and Parkhurſt. Dr. Chandler gives arches in the ruins of Guzelhizar, or Magneſia, and near the Odeum at Epheſus; and in the Ionian

Antiquities

Antiquities are arches, in the theatre of Miletus, and at Mylazzo, Troas and Patara, and in the citadel of Halicarnassus. Stewart mentions them in the temple near Ilyssus, and the lantern of Demosthenes, or rather the monument of Lysicrates; of the cupola of which last he gives a section, and of that of the temple of Jupiter Olympius, and the temple of Bacchus. Plutarch, in the Life of Pericles, says, that Xenocles of Cholarga terminated the *dome* and the *cupola* over the Parthenon, as Ricard translates το δ' οπαιον εις το αναπλεον Ξενοκλης ο Χολαργευς εκορυφωσε, which the Latin translator renders "Fastigio adyti *fenestram* addidit Xenocles." Edit. Rusk, I. 619, like the opening in the dome of the Pantheon. This was four centuries before Augustus. Seneca (Ep. 90) says, the arch (*fornix*) was older than Democritus, which is near five centuries back. Plato recommends a public sepulchre to be a *long arch*, αψιδα μακραν. De Leg. XII. p. 347, Serrani; and Aristotle (de Mundo, ed. Glasg. p. 44) speaks of keystones of arches: τοις ομφαλοις λιθοις οι μεσοι κειμενοι και δια την εις εναλιον μιρος εκδοσιν εν αρμονια τιθενται και εν ταξει το των οχημα της ψαλιδος και συνεχον. Eustathius, on Odyss. X. 442, 459, 466, explains θολοι γιγνοι καμαραι. Vaults occur in the Etruscan city of Nola near Caserta, and in many cities of Sicily; all 4 or 500 years A. C.; at Pæstum and at Carthage; in which last Appian (Pun. I. p. 486) describes the walls as hollow and arched, to receive elephants, τειχος κοιλος και γεισιον. The Cloaca Maxima at Rome, begun by Tarquin the elder, and finished by Tarquin Superbus, was opened, 1742, to repair some lesser sewers in the Forum, and found, 30 feet under ground, in perfect preservation, consisting of three rows of arches, one above another, the arches of each 12 feet wide and high. The Aqueduct of Ancus Marcius, still remaining, by the Esquiline gate, began 650 years A. C. was nine miles long. "*fornicibus* structis perducta." Plin. XXXI. 24. Cicero, in Verr. I. sect. 7, speaks of the "*fornix* Fabianus," or triumphal arch of Fabius. Varro cites Ennius for "celi ingentes *fornices*," the spacious vaults of heaven; and Pliny remarks, that buildings on arches (*fornices*) are less liable to suffer in earthquakes.

"I must not omit here the tomb of the Scipios, discovered at Rome 1781, and into which I went the following year. It is composed of a long gallery of bricks, and arched *. There were then to be seen many famous men of this illustrious family; among the rest, *Lucius Cornelius Scipio Barbatus*, great great grandfather (*trisaieul*) of Scipio Africanus, whose skeleton was then very entire. He had on his finger a ring, which Pope Pius VI. did me the honour to give me, and which I have placed in the fine collection of antiques of Lord Beverley. This Lucius Cornelius Scipio died above 300 years before Christ, which alone would be sufficient to shew the mistake of those who maintain that the Romans did not use arches before the age of Augustus †." (p. 28.)

92. *The Lives of the most eminent Painters, from the Year* 1250, *when the Art of Painting was revived by* Cimabue, *to the Year* 1767, *abridged from* Pilkington. *By* Edward Shepard, *D. D. late Rector of* Bettiscomb, *Vicar of* Great Toller, Dorset, *and Chaplain to the Countess of* Buchan. DR. SHEPARD, who is fond of painting, "set down to take off the lives of the most eminent painters, antient and modern, for his own improvement," which his friends have since desired him to publish. Out of the painters mentioned by Pilkington, many of whom are of no note and forgotten, 100 of the most eminent in every school are here selected and abridged.

93. *The Sabbath, a Poem. The Second Edition, corrected and enlarged. To which are added, Sabbath Walks.*

THE former edition of this little volume had escaped our notice; but we are not at all surprized at its having so speedily been reprinted. Without affectation, but speaking most feelingly to the heart, our pathetic Scottish Bard (a Layman and a Lawyer) has painted in glowing colours the tranquillity of this "hallowed day."

* Piranesi published the designs and dimensions, at Rome, 1785, folio. See our vol. LVII. p. 289.

† Travels in China, 1804, 4to. "Arches do not seem to have been much used in the magnificent buildings of the Romans antecedent to the time of Augustus." Mr. D. does not notice Mr. King.

"Mute is the voice of rural labour, hush'd
The ploughboy's whistle, and the milk-maid's song.
The scythe lies glitt'ring in the dewy wreath
Of tedded grass, mingled with fading flowers,
That yester-morn bloom'd waving in the breeze:
Sounds the most faint attract the ear,—the hum
Of early bee, the trickling of the dew,
The distant bleating, midway up the hill.
Calmness seems thron'd on yon unmoving cloud.
To him who wanders o'er the upland leas,
The blackbird's note comes mellower from the dale;
And sweeter from the sky the gladsome lark
Warbles his heav'n-tun'd song; the lulling brook
Murmurs more gently down the deep-sunk glen;
While from yon lowly roof, whose curling smoke
O'ermounts the mist, is heard, at intervals,
The voice of psalms, the simple song of praise.

"With dove-like wings Peace o'er yon village broods:
The dizzying mill-wheel rests; the anvil's din
Hath ceas'd; all, all around is quietness.
Less fearful on this day, the limping hare
Stops, and looks back, and stops, and looks on man,
Her deadliest foe. The toil-worn horse, set free,
Unheedful of the pasture, roams at large;
And, as his stiff unwieldy bulk he rolls,
His iron-arm'd hoofs gleam in the morning-ray.

"But chiefly Man the day of rest enjoys.
Hail, Sabbath! thee I hail, the poor man's day.
On other days the man of toil is doom'd
To eat his joyless bread, lonely, the ground
Both seat and board, screen'd from the Winter's cold, hedge or tree;
And Summer's heat, by neighbouring
But on this day, embosom'd in his home,
He shares the frugal meal with those he loves;
With those he loves he shares the heart-felt joy
Of giving thanks to God, not thanks of form,
A word and a grimace, but rev'rently,
With cover'd face, and upward earnest eye.

"Hail, Sabbath! thee I hail, the poor man's day:
The pale mechanic now has leave to breathe
The morning-air pure from the city's smoke,
While, wand'ring slowly up the river-side,
He meditates on Him whose power he marks
In each green tree that proudly spreads the bough,
As in the tiny, dew-bent flowers that bloom
Around the roots; and while he thus surveys
With elevated joy each rural charm,
He hopes (yet fears presumption in the hope)
To reach those realms where Sabbath never ends."

Cold-hearted must the man, who can read the following lines without feeling congenial emotion.

"Oh! my heart bleeds to think there now may live
One hapless man, the remnant of a wreck,
Cast on some distant island of that main
Immense which stretches from the Cochin shore
To Acapulco. Motionless he sits,
As is the rock his seat, gazing whole days
With wandering eye o'er all the watery waste;
Now striving to believe the Albatross
A sail appearing on th' horizon's verge;
Now vowing ne'er to cherish other hope
Than hope of death. Thus pass his weary hours,
Till welcome evening warn him that 'tis time
Upon the shell-notch'd calendar to mark
Another day, another dreary day,—
Changeless,—for in these regions of the sun
The wholesome law that dooms mankind to toil,
Bestowing grateful interchange of rest
And labour, is annull'd; for there the trees,
Adorn'd at once with bud, and flower, and fruit,
Drop, as the breezes blow, a shower of bread
And blossoms on the ground: But yet by him,
The hermit of the deep, not unobserv'd
The Sabbath passes,—'tis his great delight.
Each seventh eve he marks the farewell ray,
And loves, and sighs to think,—that setting sun
Is now empurpling Scotland's mountain-tops,
Or, higher risen, slants athwart her vales,
Tinting with yellow light the quiv'ring throat
Of day-spring lark, while woodland birds below
Chaunt in the dewy shade. Thus, all night long
He watches, while the rising moon describes
The progress of the day in happier lands;
And now he almost fancies that he hears
The chiming from his native village church;
And now he sings, and fondly hopes the strain
May be the same that sweet ascends at home
In congregation full,—where, not without a tear,
They are remember'd who in ships behold
The wonders of the deep: he sees the suffus'd hand,
The widow'd hand, that veils the eye
He sees his orphan boy look up, and leans
The widow'd heart to soothe. His spirit strive
On God. Nor does he leave his weekly vigil,

The'

Tho' tempests ride o'er welkin-lashing waves [nings burst
On wings of cloudless wing; tho' light-
So vivid, that the stars are hid and seen
In awful alternation: Calm he views
The far-exploding firmament, and dares
To hope one bolt in mercy is reserv'd
For his release; and yet he is resign'd
To live; because full well he is assur'd
Thy hand does lead him, thy right hand upholds.

"And thy right hand does lead him. Lo! at last, [deep,
One sacred eve, he hears, faint from the
Music remote, swelling at intervals,
As if th' embodied spirit of sweet sounds
Came slowly floating on the shoreward wave: [old,
The cadence well he knows,—a hymn of
Where sweetly is rehears'd the lowly state
Of Jesus, when his birth was first announc'd
In midnight musick, by an angel choir,
To Bethlehem's shepherds, as they watch'd their flocks. [thinks
Breathless, the man forlorn listens, and
It is a dream. Fuller the voices swell.
He looks, and starts to see, moving along,
The semblance of a fiery wave, in crescent form,
Approaching to the land; straightway he sees
A towering whiteness!" (pp. 40—45.)

The vessel of course reaches land; but, were we to follow our inclination, we should transcribe the whole poem.

94. *An English Spelling-book; with Reading Lessons adapted to the Capacities of Children: in Three Parts, calculated to advance the Learners by natural and easy Gradations; and to teach Orthography and Pronunciation together.* By Lindley Murray, *Author of "English Grammar, adapted to the different Classes of Learners." The Third Edition.*

OUR general opinion of Mr. Murray's publications has been so frequently expressed, that we shall in the present case let his Preface speak for him.

"The work is comprehended under three general divisions. One of the chief objects of the first part is, to teach an accurate pronunciation of the elementary sounds. The second part of the work affords the learner considerable aid, in pronunciation, as well as in orthography. The third consists of words less familiar to children than those of the preceding parts; of rules for spelling and pronunciation; and of miscellaneous chapters, calculated to give the learner a radical knowledge, and diversified views, of the subject. All the narrative pieces in the book have the merit of being 'True Stories.' This, it is presumed, is no small recommendation. Some of the reading lessons are taken, either wholly or partly, from the writings of Barbauld; and a few from those of Trimmer and Edgeworth. For the remainder (by far the greater part) the Author himself must be accountable. This work is exhibited in a small, convenient size. The form is adapted both to the nature of the subject, and to the persons who are to use the book. The paper is fine, and the types are neatly formed, and very distinctly arranged; advantages superior, in the Author's opinion, to the benefit supposed to be derived from the use of pictures."

95. *Original, fanciful, and expressive Musick,* By *Signor* Sampieri.

IN this expressive musick are the characteristics of Night, a Sea Storm, the King hunting, &c. represented by harmony of a singular nature. The ideas are well sustained; the descriptions are accurately imitated; the most melodious sounds are extracted from the store-house of Nature. In short, the composer does great honour to the art he professes; and we must confess that the *amateurs* will receive exquisite pleasure in playing or hearing this enchanting production.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

M. Millin, the celebrated archæologist, in his late tour through the Southern provinces of France, has collected 200 inedited remains of antiquity, and above 1000 Roman inscriptions, most of them interesting.

An Icelandic Dictionary, composed by Biorn Halderson, a lately-deceased Icelandic clergyman, will shortly be published at the expence of the Danish Government. We may likewise soon expect a Critical Grammar of the Icelandic Language from M. Arent, a native of Altona, who was sent by the Danish Government to the Northern parts of the Danish dominions, for the purpose of collecting plants for a *Flora Danica*, and who, during his Travels, studied the Icelandic, and collected many curious Runic inscriptions.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

H——n would be gratified by any account of the Academy for Painting, instituted in 1711, in St. Martin's lane, and of which Sir Godfrey Kneller was at the head, and, after his resignation, Sir James Thornhill.—Mr. KNIGHT's very extraordinary Letter shall appear in our next.

ANNIVERSARY POEMS FOR THE LITERARY FUND, 1805.

I. *Written by* WILLIAM BOSCAWEN, *Esq.*; *and recited by* CHARLES TWEEDIE, *Esq.*

AS the fond mother, who has long caress'd
Her darling infant smiling at the breast,
Rejoic'd, yet fearful, sees his youth presage
Wit, Valour, Wisdom, in maturer age;
But, rapt in bliss, beholds his manhood shine
The grace, the glory, of her favour'd line;
So this fair offspring to her heart endear'd
The Muse beheld by liberal bounty rear'd;
So fir'd by Hope, yet trembling 'midst delight,
She mark'd its progress to a nobler height;
So views, enraptured views, its strength mature,
By friends encircled, and of fame secure.

No fears, too prone on anxious minds to prey,
Blend with the hopes of this distinguish'd day.
Here Learning, Virtue, on our labours smile,
All that adorns or guards this favour'd Isle;
Chiefs the brave champions of Britannia's Laws,
Whose swords ne'er wav'd but in their Country's cause;
"Statesmen, yet friends to Truth," our deeds approve,
Statesmen, still cherish'd by their Country's Love:
And, first in bounty, as the first in grace,
The Princely Brothers of the Brunswick Race.
Behold, Britannia's hope—Britannia's pride,
Your bounties animate, your councils guide!
Lo! chas'd, as phantoms by th' approaching day,
Doubt yields at last to Truth's enlight'ning ray!
While sacred Sympathy exerts her powers,
With transport heard in Academic Bowers:
And, as her *Isis* glides in silver streams,
To form, augmented, the majestic *Thames*;
So *Rhodeyna's* choicest sons have sped,
To share the triumph which *Augusta* led.

While thus, with ev'ry virtue in her train,
Divine benevolence extends her reign,
Shall that fair Region, great in Arts and Arms,
Where Glory stimulates, and Goodness charms;
Where Freedom's voice inspires her patriot host,
Shall Britain dread a Tyrant's empty boast?
No: though his plundering myriads far and wide,
Spread wild Dismay, and War's enfan-guin'd tide;
Britannia's call shall nerve each arm, to chace
These dire destroyers of the human race;
Shall wake a gen'rous zeal, too long unknown,
Till the *grand Upstart* trembles on his throne;
Till Justice triumphs, sacred Order reigns,
And fell Ambition groans in adamantine chains.

II. *Written and recited by* WILLIAM-THOMAS FITZ-GERALD, *Esq.*

WHEN Sun-born flow'rs no vivid tints disclose,
We hail the Snowdrop—but expect the Rose;
That modest plant, fair harbinger of Spring!
Bursts into life ere Zephyr plumes his wing.
So the small off'ring which you early made,
To Genius, pining in Misfortune's shade;
Indue'd the Good t' anticipate the day,
When Wealth would charm her ev'ry tear away.
To realize that hope, and prove it true,
Is the great privilege reserv'd for you.
How often dreary is the Author's fate,
Through life unknown, or valued when too late!
Low droops his head, by worldly cares oppress'd,
And talents slighted rankling in his breast:
Hope's fairy vision from his pillow flies,
And leaves the spectre Want before his eyes!
His conscious worth but aggravates the smart,
Disturbs his brain, and breaks the Victim's heart.

Some have advanc'd a maxim that would dry
The noble source your gen'rous hands supply;
That talents unassisted must succeed,
And works of Genius find their certain meed;
Delusive thought! unworthy liberal men!
Did MILTON * reap the harvest of his pen?
Did smiling Comfort bless our OTWAY'S days?
Or Wealth reward the loyal BUTLER'S lays?
His King, who Humour lov'd, and relish'd Wit,
With pleasure quoted ev'ry line he writ—
And while gay Courtiers fill'd the sparkling glass,
Still was their mirth, the wit of Hudibras!
All own'd his pen had serv'd the Royal Cause,
When the sword fail'd to vindicate the Laws.
Yet Butler found—too oft the Poet's lot!
His verse regarded, but himself forgot;
And while Fame cull'd a chaplet for his head,
His Country's Gratitude refus'd him bread!
But that ungrateful Reign's recorded shame
No more shall blot fair England's honour'd name:
England! where Want may always find relief,
And pale Despair a refuge from her grief;

* Milton obtained only 10*l.* for his Paradise Lost!!!

Where

Where no proud Deſpot can his vaſſal awe,
But Rich and Poor are bound by EQUAL LAW;
The ſole Equality that man can know,
Shield of his rights, and ſolace of his woe!
Diſtinguiſh'd Land of Freedom and Renown,
Whoſe Monarch's virtues dignify his Th' illuſtrious HEIR of Britain's Royal Throne,
Attach'd to Science, makes its cauſe his own:
Treaſures long hid—to human eye deny'd,
Since Cities vaniſh'd, and ſince Pliny died!
The letter'd wealth VESUVIUS whelm'd in night!
His Princely bounty* brings once more to light!
Matchleſs in manners, and of taſte refin'd,
He knows that Genius is the wealth of mind;
And, ſtill to Learning's nobleſt intereſts true,
Becomes its PATRON and its Votary too.
The Muſe with pleaſure could the theme prolong,
And Cambria's Prince ſhould dignify her ſong;
But noble deeds the noble mind repay,
Nor need the tribute of the Poet's lay—
And he has other duties to perform,
To awe the Tyrant, and the Patriot warm;
To rouſe his Country nobly to withſtand
The Foe who threatens to invade the Land;
And make him in his turn ſeverely feel,
How ſharp the ſword when Juſtice points the ſteel!
'Tis his to ſhew, though Fraud and Vice ſucceed,
That ſpotleſs Honour ſways the ROYAL SWEDE;
Who bids defiance to the Tyrant's frown,
And nobly ſcorns to wear a Vaſſal Crown†.
The ſearching pen ſhould, like Ithuriel's dart,
Elicit truth, and bare the Traitor's heart!
Had he, whom France and Papal Nations own
Chriſt's earthly Vicar, on St. Peter's throne,
Deſerv'd the name of Pious, Faithful, Great!
And dar'd to brave the guilty Tyrant's hate,
That feeble Pontiff, bending to his grave,
Had been a Martyr, rather than a Slave!
Before his hands with impious rites had given
A Crown to him who ſcoff'd the Laws of Heaven!
To him who, in Apoſtacy array'd,
Affum'd the Creſcent, and the Croſs betray'd,
Conſul or Emperor!—what Ambition will,
The blood-nurs'd Corſican's a Murderer ſtill!
Imperial Purple never can diſguiſe
The dark Aſſaſſin from the public eyes;
Who in the gloom of night, and Vincennes' wood,
Commenc'd his reign by ſhedding Enghien's blood—
The murder'd Heir of Condé's ſpotleſs name,
By Nations honour'd, ſhall ſurvive in fame!
While Hell's black catalogue of crimes ſhall ſhew
The mean baſe wretch who dealt the coward blow.
Is he invincible to Britiſh Powers! towers!
Let gallant SMITH declare, and ACRE's ACRE, that dar'd his utmoſt rage defy,
And ſaw the baffled Deſpot baſely fly;
Saw him commit his wounded to the wave,
Whom Britons reſcued from a watery gravel

Spite of the haughty Tyrant's empty boaſt,
To land his plundering legions on our coaſt;
Europe recovering from her dread ſhall ſee,
How vain that boaſt with men who dare be free:
And the pale Deſpot, on his blood-rais'd throne,
His pride abated, ſhall with anguiſh own,
That England "ſingle-handed*" can maintain
Triumphant War with France, tho' leagued with Spain.
Or, if on Britiſh ground he ſees the ſun,
That day's his laſt—his guilty race is run.
Nor ſhall his worthleſs life, at once, atone
For ſeas of blood, and ſuffering Europe's groan;
For Nations plunder'd, ſlaughter'd, betray'd,
Slaves to his power, or victims of his aid:
No! in avenging Hiſtory's blackeſt page,
His guilt ſhall live to Time's remoteſt age;
For this was ever Heaven's eternal doom,
The crimes of Tyrants ſhall ſurvive the tomb!
Oh! he that honeſt hatred ſtill expreſt,
That vile oppreſſion kindles in the breaſt;
'Tis not the malice of an envious mind,
But gen'rous feelings for enſlav'd mankind;
Who loves his Sov'reign with the warmeſt zeal,
Will moſt this manly indignation feel;
For thoſe effectually ſupport the Throne,
Who, while they guard its rights—protect their own!

* The Prince of Wales, with the moſt laudable zeal for the cauſe of Literature, has employed a gentleman for ſome years, at Naples, upon a work of great expence and inconceivable labour, to ſuperintend the unrolling of the charred manuſcripts found in Herculaneum and Pompeii—Literary Treaſures! which were buried with thoſe unfortunate cities, by that moſt dreadful eruption of Mount Veſuvius, when the elder Pliny periſhed; in the firſt year of the Emperor Titus, A. D. 79.

† The magnanimous conduct of the young King of Sweden muſt be admired by every man of ſpirit and honour!—Were the noble example followed, by every crowned head, Continental Europe might yet retrieve its character.

* Vide Buonaparte's ſpeech before the breaking out of the war—"that England *ſingle-handed* was no match for France."

III. *Written by* HENRY-JAMES PYE, *Esq. Poet Laureat*; *and recited by* AARON GRAHAM, *Esq.*

WHEN the brave warrior in his Country's right
Falls in the glorious vaward of the fight,
Dear to his parting breath each social claim,
Of parents, children, consort, dear the name,
Yet dearer still, the dying soldier's fame.
But short the fame that Memory's records give,
'Tis the recording Muse that bids it live;
By her to time remote is valour shewn,
The warrior's laurel twining with her own;
Patriots in Freedom's cause who firmly stood,
Or seal'd her sacred charter with their blood;
Monarchs, and legislators who design'd
Codes to protect and civilize mankind;
Warriors on field or flood, whom Honour draws,
Victors or martyrs in her glorious cause,
Soon would Oblivion's sable waters hide,
Their glories buried in her torpid tide;
Did not the Historian's pen, and Poet's lay,
Snatch from the swelling wave its destin'd prey.
In scenes where Science never threw her light,
While deeds of Virtue sink in endless night;
Of Greece and Rome, the warrior, patriot, sage,
Through every climate live, and every age.
Nor, Albion! shall Time's envious wing display'd
Wrap thy heroic sons in deathlike shade,
Thy Alfreds, Edwards, Henrys, Hambdens, shine,
Blazon'd in glowing prose, or song divine.
The gallant youth, and veteran chief who died
On Abraham's heights, and by Canopus' tide,
Victors in death shall shine, and endless Fame
Record thy Wolfe's, thy Abercrombie's name.

Nor does the Muse alone in Seraph strain
Shout the celestial hymn to Virtue's train;
Her's too the task, in Gorgon terrors clad;
To shake the scourge of Justice o'er the bad;
The traitor's, tyrant's, murderer's, hated name,
Damn by her awful breath to deathless fame.
For fame of virtuous deeds the noblest prize,
The hallow'd guerdon of the brave and wise,
Glares a fell dæmon to the guilty train,
And awes when Death and Danger threat in vain.
Crimes in the secret breast that lurk conceal'd,
Stand in her lucid page to light reveal'd.
Deeds of Oppression that with patience meek,
Sorrow in silence bears, and fears to speak.
Swell'd by her clarion float on every wind,
And draw the curse vindictive from mankind.
Though pomp and power to conscience opiates bring,
Smother awhile her voice and blunt her sting,
Yet moral Truth, in vengeance proudly dight,
Shall flash her awful mirror on the sight;
From the remorseless heart its armour tear,
And plant the venom'd scorpions of Despair;
The blazing pile of flame and torturing steel
May bid the labouring sinews anguish feel,
But guilt and fear with agonizing breath,
Speak horror to the trembling ear of Death;
Bid the dim eye in pangs convulsive roll,
Harrow the throbbing breast, and rack the soul.

Far be it from the Muse, with partial voice,
To lure from useful toil the public choice;
Earth's genial lap, who teaches to unfold
A richer store of vegetable gold;
Who knows in Union's closer bond to draw,
The opposing powers of Liberty and Law;
Who dares in Freedom's holy cause to brave
The embattled legion and the adverse wave;
Shall gain from Virtue's breath a prouder fame,
Than all the Poet, all the Sage can claim.

Yet, led by Science, they whose steps explore
Each deep recess of Nature's hidden store
Shall surely there some treasur'd secrets find,
Parents of good, and useful to mankind,
And while the Muse now chears with heavenly lay
Virtue's firm march through Life's tempestuous way;
Now checks Oppression in her mad career,
And teaches ruthless Tyranny to fear;
Tears from the brow the specious mask of Art,
And bares to public view the vicious heart;
Her garlands Fame shall bind round Science' head,
Revere her living and lament her dead.

But to her sons this generous circle pays
Not merely fruitless tears and barren praise,
If sordid Poverty and deep Distress,
The living votary of the Muse oppress;
Through dark Misfortune's gloom your active care
Traces his silent step, and soothes him there.
To Worth deceased, for the funereal show,
The plume and bust, the pageantry of Woe,
With kinder offrings you adorn his bier,
Drying with liberal hands his widow's tear;
And to his offspring clear the thorny road,
Which leads through toil and pain to Fame's abode.

ANTHEM,

ANTHEM, *ſung by the Children of* CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, *on* Eaſter Monday *and* Tueſday, 1805.—*The Words by the Rev.* ARTHUR WILLIAM TROLLOPE, *M. A.*; *the Muſic by* ROBERT HUDSON, M. B.

WAKE the loud ſtrain of joy, that
with rapture aſcending [ſkies;
The tribute of Gratitude wafts to the
Which with ſongs of bright Seraphs in
ſymphony blending [cies may, riſe.
To thy throne, bleſſed Father of Mer-
While they in celeſtial Hoſannas the
praiſes [Divine,
And wonders record of thy goodneſs
The theme, which in concert the Orphan's
lay praiſes, [imitate Thine.
Is that goodneſs on earth, which would

Right dear in thy ſight is the hand wide-
extended
At Penury's call to ſhed needful relief,
To upraiſe the depreſs'd, to protect the
unfriended, [rending grief.
And calm the wild Phrenzy of heart-
Thine eye from above ever views with its
favour [drop illumes,
The eye, which meek Charity's pearl-
An offering to Thee of more ſweet-ſmel-
ling favour, [bia's perfumes.
Than the incenſe that breathes all Ara-

Known to Thee is their Love; and full
ſweet is the bleſſing
Which attends, whilſt they live, thy
good Stewards on Earth;
Where the voices of thouſands contend in
expreſſing [worth;
With heartfelt affection their praiſes and
And when, at the ſcene of this mortal life
cloſing, [merciful Lord,
To thyſelf thou receiv'ſt them, All-
With Thee in the regions of Glory repoſing
They ſhall meet from thy hands their
eternal reward.

ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF CLOTWORTHY Earl of Massereene.

Written by THOMAS ROMNEY ROBINSON, *the Infant Bard of* BELFAST*.

THE midnight moon, with liquid
gold,
Illum'd the glittering wave;
Slow, ſullen, o'er the waters toll'd,
The ſummons to the grave:

And now the ſound, on Night's dull ear,
With leſſ'ning murmurs died;
Save where the Riſer's ſighs we hear,
As rolls his ſable tide.

High on her lonely tower†, whoſe ſteep
O'erhung the flood below,
ELIZA‡ mourn'ful mark'd the deep,
And thus expreſs'd her woe—

Thou gliding ſtream, to ſorrow dear,
Emblem of Pleaſure's reign,
Hear! from thy deepeſt caverns, hear,
A mourner ſad complain!

When hapleſs Gaul her fate deplor'd,
In Slav'ry's fetters bound,
And tyrants wav'd Oppreſſion's ſword,
And ruthleſs aim'd the wound;

Wide o'er her realms with awful gloom,
Her maſſy dungeons ſpread;
Heroic worth, in op'ning bloom,
There pin'd, neglected, dead.

But Freedom ſaw, from Albion's land,
The ſuff'ring victims yield;
Enrag'd ſhe wav'd her dreaded brand,
And ſhook her radiant ſhield.

And, as the Goddeſs rapid flew,
Before her fled Deſpair;
Oppreſſion's fabric met her view,
And melted into air.

That ſhield of terror what could harm?
What ward the lifted ſpear;
Whoſe point unnerv'd the ſinewy arm,
And froze the blood with fear?

She ſmiles with fond maternal care,
And claſps her long-loſt ſon§;
Whoſe youth was blighted by Deſpair,
Ere twenty years had run.

Deep in the dungeon's horrid ſhade
No ray of comfort gleam'd;
The Moon her radiance ne'er diſplay'd,
Nor Sol's effulgence beam'd.

Nor Friendſhip's ſmile, nor Love's ſoft
pow'r
Could break th' impervious chain;
And dull and ſlow each paſſing hour
But wak'd anew his pain.

Full eighteen winters rag'd around,
And eighteen ſummers bloom'd,

* Who at that time was not 12 years of age; as he completed his 19th year on the 23d of the preſent month of April. See the account of him in January laſt, p. 64.

† Antrim Caſtle.

‡ Elizabeth Counteſs of Maſſereene.

§ The late Earl of Maſſereene was liberated from the priſon of the Grand Chattelet at Paris, by the Revolution, in the month of June, 1789, after being confined upwards of 18 years. During this time he had a plan for his eſcape, but was detected as he was entering his carriage, and ſent into one of the deepeſt dungeons of the Chattelet, where he remained without light, without bed, and was fed only on bread and water. Previous to his confinement, he had figured very conſpicuouſly in the walks of faſhion; and after his liberation his valour was eminently exerted in defence of the liberty of his native land. His Lordſhip's whole hiſtory exhibits a ſtriking picture of the viciſſitudes of human life.

Since

Since Fraud his youthful ardour bound,
To lasting misery doom'd.

"While here the flame of battle roars,
By frantic Discord fir'd,
Go thou, protect thy native shores,
By Liberty inspir'd!"

She spoke—to Antrim's towers he came;
With joy the plains resound;
He glow'd, inspir'd with Freedom's flame,
And kiss'd the hallow'd ground.

At his approach, the time-worn walls
Their massy gates unfold,
And hail their Lord thro' echoing halls,
In ruin'd grandeur bold.

With bounteous hand he cheer'd the swain,
And rear'd each nodding tower,
And chearful Plenty smil'd again,
And crown'd the festal hour.

And Love and Peace with soft delight,
So charm'd each passing day,
That fleeting Time, with rapid flight,
Pass'd unobserv'd away.

But dark, infernal Discord rose,
And Pleasure fled her sight;
In every breast the fury throws
Insatiate lust of fight.

And now approach'd the hostile train
Enwrap'd in sulph'rous fire;
Britannia's warriors yield the plain,
And slow, o'erpower'd, retire.

Then, MASSEREENE, 'twas thou alone
Retriev'd the glorious day,
And proud Rebellion, crush'd, o'erthrown,
In death, terrific lay.

But what avail'd his laurel'd fame
To blunt the scythe of Death?
The word of Fame can aught reclaim,
Or stay the fleeting breath?

Nor can Affection's rosy smile,
Nor Love's delightful sway,
The gloomy Tyrant's wrath beguile,
Whose mandate all obey.

Then, thou, O Stream! belov'd no more,
Loud murmuring, ever flow!
To groves and vales that deck thy shore,
In sorrow tell my woe!

THE GAME KEEPER'S RETURN AT NIGHT.

By S. E. BRYDGES, *Esq.*

THROUGH the long morning I have toil'd
O'er heath and lonely wood,
And cross the dark untrodden glen
The fearful game pursu'd:
But deeper now the gathering clouds
Collect along the sky,
And faint and weary warn my steps
Their homeward course to hie.

And now the driving mist withdraws
Her grey and vapoury veil;
I mark again the sacred tower
I pass'd in yonder dale.
A little while, and I shall gain
Yon hill's laborious height;
And then, perhaps, my humble cot
Will chear my grateful sight.

Ah! now I see the smoke ascend
From forth the glimmering thatch!
Now my heart beats at every step,
And now I lift the latch;
Now, starting from my blazing hearth,
My little children bound,
And loud with shrill and clam'rous joy
Their happy fire surround.

How sweet, when night first wraps the world
Beneath her sable vest,
To sit beside the crackling fire
With weary limbs at rest;
And think on all the labours past
That Morn's bright hours employ'd,
While all, that toil and danger seem'd,
Is now at home enjoy'd.

The wild and fearful distant scene,
Lone covert, whistling storm,
Seem now in Memory's mellowing eye
To wear a softer form;
And while my wand'rings I describe,
As froths the nut-brown ale,
My dame, with little list'ning tribe,
With wonder hear the tale.

Then soft enchanting slumbers calm,
My heavy eyelids close,
And on my humble bed I sink
To most profound repose;
Save that by fits, the scenes of day
Come glancing on my sight,
And, touch'd by Fancy's magic wand,
Seem visions of delight.

TO THE MEMORY OF THE
REV. SAMUEL AYSCOUGH, F. S. A.
One of the Librarians of the British Museum, who died Oct. 30, 1804, *in his* 60*th year.*

SHALL He, whose tears for suff'ring Virtue flow'd,
Whose heart with ev'ry social feeling glow'd,
To friendless want his little ALL who gave,
Sleep undistinguish'd in the oblivious grave?
Though virtuous fame all monuments surpass,
The breathing sculpture, and recording brass,
Afflicted Friendship, to thy memory just,
Rears this fair tablet o'er thy honour'd dust,
And bids a distant age, more *grateful* know
That *modest Worth* and AYSCOUGH rest below!

T. M.

Erected by two Friends, { I. M. M. / E. D. B.

Proceedings in the Third Session of the Second Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1805.

H. of Commons.

February 27.

Mr. *Baker* preſented a Petition from Mr. Bowyer, of Pall-Mall, for leave to enable him to diſpoſe of his extenſive collection of pictures, by way of Lottery. Referred to a Committee.

A Petition was preſented from the Bakers' Company, praying an additional allowance, in conſequence of the advance in ſalt, and in ſervants wages.

A Petition from the Carmen's Company, relative to ſome privileges in the London Docks, was ordered to lie on the Table.

February 28.

Mr. *Fitzpatrick* ſuggeſted the propriety of introducing ſome new regulations into Courts Martial; ſuch as adminiſtering oaths to Regimental as well as General Courts, and that no officer ſhould ſit as Preſident under 21 years of age.

The *Secretary at War*, in conſequence of theſe ſuggeſtions, moved the ſuſpenſion of the commitment of the Mutiny Bill till they were conſidered.

Mr. *Wilberforce* moved the ſecond reading of the Bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and declined making any obſervations.

General *Gaſcoyne* ſtrongly oppoſed the meaſure, as highly impolitic and dangerous in the preſent ſituation of the Country. He contended that there were now very few deaths in the middle paſſage, owing to the bounty given to ſurgeons; and that the natives of Africa had no greater claim to our humanity and protection than thoſe born under our own Government. It therefore became the Houſe decidedly, and once for all, to ſay, that they could by no means agree to ſuch a meaſure. He then moved that the Bill be read again this day ſix months.

Mr. *C. Brooke*, Sir *W. Young*, Mr. *Barham*, and General *Tarleton*, alſo ſupported the Amendment. General T. made ſome very ſevere remarks on the efforts of Mr. Wilberforce to ſtop a Trade which ſo greatly contributed to our proſperity He conſidered the agitation of the ſubject as unfurling the ſtandard of the rights of man; and having Jacobiniſm at the bottom of it; and he aſſured the Houſe, that Mr. Wilberforce ſome time ſince received the diploma of Jacobiniſm from the Jacobins of France, as a reward for his exertions.

Mr. *H. Addington*, Mr. *French*, and Sir *W. Pulteney*, alſo ſpoke againſt the Bill; and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* and Mr. *Fox* in its favour; when the Houſe divided—For the Amendment 77; againſt it 70. The Bill was conſequently loſt.

Previous to the diviſion, Mr. *Pitt* aſſured Earl *Temple* that he knew nothing of the reported contract for raiſing a Corps of African Negroes to ſerve as ſoldiers.

March 1.

Mr. *Giles* moved that the Act appointing the Commiſſioners of Naval Inquiry be continued, as many Papers yet remained to be examined.

Sir *W. Elford* condemned the continuance of theſe Commiſſioners, as they elected themſelves into a criminal judicature, and publiſhed *ex parte* ſtatements.

Mr. *Pitt* thought there was no neceſſity for the motion, and moved the Order of the Day.

Several Members ſpoke in favour of the original motion: and, on a diviſion for the amendment of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, there were, Ayes 93, Noes 73. Majority 17.

H. of Lords.

March 4.

The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* and the Biſhop of *Norwich* took the oaths and their ſeats.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Lord *W. Ruſſell* made many objections to the Salt Bill, which he conſidered would raiſe the price of bread and ſalt proviſions; he therefore moved that it be rejected.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, we were engaged in a War for the defence of the poor as well as the rich; and every means ſhould be adopted for raiſing the ſupplies. He denied that it could make any addition to the price of bread, and he ſhould therefore perſiſt in it as originally propoſed.

Mr. *Fox* ſaid he never knew a tax more objectionable; and he went into a long argument to ſhew that it would bear oppreſſively on the poor who killed and ſalted their own pork, as it would be an addition of a halfpenny to every pound of meat.

Mr. *Giddy* alſo ſpoke againſt the tax, and adviſed ſome other as a ſubſtitute. He was followed on the ſame ſide by Lord *A. Hamilton*, Alderman *Combe*, and Sir *W. Pulteney*.

Mr. *Roſe* inſiſted that the ſtatement of Mr. Fox, relative to the quantity of ſalt neceſſary to ſalt a hog of 20 ſcore, was an exaggeration of five-ſixths; as he had aſcertained that, for a hog of 14 ſcore, not more than 14lb. of ſalt was neceſſary.

(M).

(Mr. F. had ſtated a buſhel and a half to be requiſite for 20 ſcore.)

The Bill was then read a ſecond time.

March 5.

Mr. *G. Johnſtone* ſpoke againſt the Salt Duty as it related to Scotland: after which the Bill paſſed through the Committee.

Lord *Mayſham* reported from the Committee on the Middleſex Election, that G. B. Mainwaring, eſq. was not duly elected, but that Sir F. Burdett ought to have been returned.

H. OF LORDS.

March 6.

Lord *Walſingham*, moved that the Committee, conſidering the complaints againſt Juſtice Fox, ſhould report from time to time the evidence relating to the charges, which, if proved, would be a ſufficient ground for the removal of the perſon accuſed. Agreed to.

Earl *Forteſcue* ſtated that, in 1801, as Lord Lieutenant of Devon, he was called upon to quell an alarming riot, relative to the high price of proviſions; but he aſcertained that the real cauſe of the diſturbance was a conſpiracy amongſt the artificers of Plymouth Dock-yard, to raiſe their wages, and who had joined with the country people in a clamour about the price of corn. Theſe artificers had ſent delegates to the men of the other yards, and were in a ſtate of open mutiny. The reſult was, that Lord St. Vincent appointed a Commiſſion to inquire into the ſyſtem of combination, and, on their report, he diſmiſſed about 120 of the artificers of Plymouth-dock. Their names and deſcriptions were alſo ſent to the other Docks, as well as to the Merchants' yards, in order that they might not obtain employment; but he underſtood that ſeveral of them had lately been re-admitted; and the object of his motion was, to diſcover to what extent this re-admiſſion had taken place, in order that any obloquy might be removed from the Noble Earl at the head of the late Board of Admiralty. He therefore moved for a liſt of the names of the perſons diſcharged in 1801, and another of ſuch of them as had ſince been admitted into any of the Dock-yards.

Lord *Melville* ſaid he would not reſiſt the production of the Papers, nor would he enter into any details on the tranſaction; but, if this motion was to be the ground of any farther proceeding, he ſhould produce Papers which would place the whole tranſaction in a fair light.

Earl *St. Vincent* ſaid a few words in ſupport of the motion; which was carried, with an amendment of Lord *Melville*, that the numbers and deſcriptions of the perſons diſcharged ſhould be preſented, with the omiſſion of the names.

Lord *King* moved for copies of the depoſitions of the State Priſoners in Kilmainham-gaol, before the judges, on the 16th and 17th of April; on which Lord *Hawkeſbury* moved the adjournment of the Houſe, as he felt it his duty to inquire how far it would be ſafe to give the information demanded. The adjournment was carried.

In the Commons, the ſame day, on the Clerk of the Crown eraſing the name of Mr. Mainwaring, and inſerting that of Sir F. Burdett, Sir *John W. Anderſon* moved that Mr. Mainwaring be allowed to petition againſt the return within 14 days; which was agreed to.

Mr. *Sheridan* ſtated his intention to move to repeal the Act for eſtabliſhing a Permanent Additional Force. He began by expreſſing his ſurprize at the diſapprobation that prevailed when he gave notice of this motion. He admitted that nothing more could be ſaid than had been brought forward by Mr. Windham; but, as it had been ſhewn that the act was a diſgrace to the Statute Book, it was neceſſary that ſomebody ſhould move to repeal it. He then remarked on the dignified ſilence of Mr. Pitt when Mr. Windham's motion was brought forward; and commented in a ſatirical ſtrain on the exertions of Mr. Canning, whoſe ſpeech he conſidered to be of a *catamaran* ſpecies, plenty of noiſe, but little effect. His own opinion, he admitted, was highly favourable to the Volunteer ſyſtem, which he conſidered as having ſtruck a panic among our enemies, and, as he had reaſon to know, had cauſed the Emperor of France and his Miniſter to check the threatened invaſion, as no enemy could calculate what ſuch a ſpirit as this Nation has ſhewn may produce. He profeſſed himſelf adverſe to any reduction of the Militia force; but he wiſhed the Country to be protected by various deſcriptions, from a conviction that no nation ever retained its liberty long, that entruſted its defence to a hired Army. The meaſure of the laſt Seſſion had proved its own inefficiency; and its repeal, inſtead of damping the ſpirit of the Country, would tend to its greater ſecurity. The Miniſter, therefore, had been a vainglorious boaſter; he had cauſed his predeceſſors to be turned out, that he might ſhew what he could do himſelf, and it appears he has done nothing. On the firſt day of the Seſſion he boaſted as if he could ſhew the extraordinary means of this Country for defence. He boaſted of the increaſed Naval force—that we had 50 armed ſhips added ſince he came into office. I deny (ſays he) that we have had one man more to our Military, or any addition to our Naval force. He (Mr. Pitt) ſeemed

ſeemed to think that there was ſomething in the character and conſtitution of the preſent Adminiſtration which challenged ſuch confidence, that all inquiry was precluded.—Here he entered into calculations from the accounts on the Table, to ſhew that the Diſpoſeable Infantry had not been increaſed one man beyond its amount in the late Adminiſtration; and continued, by aſſerting that, whatever diſpoſeable force we have to retort the threat of invaſion, we are indebted for it to Lord Sidmouth. The failure of the Bill he conſidered to be ludicrouſly clear; for nearly 40,000 men had been employed to carry it into effect, and the reſult was, about four men and a half for each county: the whole county of Kent having produced but 52, and the Cinque Ports only one man. The Bill was therefore an impoſition on the publick. "You come (ſays he) into a pariſh, and you ſay, 'Give me a ſoldier.' The pariſh officer ſays, 'I can't, I have not got one.' You then turn round, like an impudent bully, and tell him, 'Very well then, if you don't put 20*l.* in a certain place, I ſhall find a way of making you."—He then cenſured the Privy Council for not giving the aſſiſtance to the operation of the Bill which they were bound to do. He next elucidated what he inſiſted was its inefficiency by a variety of ludicrous compariſons; and proceeded to ſhew that the Naval defence is not equal to what it was during the late Adminiſtration. The force which Lord St. Vincent left when he went out of office, was ſuperior to that which exiſts now. If (ſays he) you come to examine and ſift into the 50 additional ſhips of war, you will ſoon find what ſtuff they are made of. Thirty of them are old Weſt Indiamen: when one of them got to the Downs, the Captain wrote word that ſhe was not fit either to come back or to go on; another, it was ſtated, could not keep with her convoy, becauſe her convoy ſailed faſter than her; another of theſe ſhips broke her back in the Thames, but ſtill the Government would take her into the ſervice. Theſe, he contended, are the ſhips of war added to our Navy; and the evil is ſtill worſe by the way in which they are manned. Seven ſail of the line and a number of good frigates had been diſmantled, and yet there were only 700 more ſeamen and marines than in the late Adminiſtration: he therefore inferred, that the late Admiralty wanted no other vindication than to compare it with the preſent; and, after paying many high compliments to Earl St. Vincent, he reverted to different parts of the Defence Bill; ridiculed Lord Melville, for accepting the office of Firſt Lord of the Admiralty; finally called upon the Houſe to exert their influence in ſeconding his intentions; and concluded with moving the repeal of the Act.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* began by ſaying that it was time the Houſe ſhould exhibit ſome ſurprize on hearing ſuch a notice as that of Mr. S. immediately after the failure of a ſimilar motion by Mr. Windham; and though he (Mr. S.) had deferred till the preſent time to make uſe of the notes he took on that occaſion, yet there could be no doubt as to the preſent deciſion of the Houſe. Mr. Pitt then ſhewed that almoſt every circumſtance which had been approved of by Mr. Windham had been cenſured by Mr. Sheridan; and he proceeded to prove that the very points which he (Mr. W.) had then condemned, had been approved of by him in 1796. Mr. Pitt then contended that the grounds on which the repeal of the Defence Act was moved for, were erroneous; and, as to its pecuniary operation, it was milder than the meaſure which had preceded it; beſides which, it was an important conſideration that the preſent Bill had not commenced its operation till Auguſt laſt.—He then entered into a compariſon of the number of men raiſed previous to the operation of the Bill, and alſo a ſtatement of the laſt three months, during which it appeared that no leſs than 200 men had, on an average, been raiſed per week, and might be reckoned at 9 or 10,000 men *per annum*. He would aſk, was a meaſure which was furniſhing ſuch a number of men at the time when the Country ſtood in need of a large Military force, to be diſcarded as nugatory? Notwithſtanding the number that had been raiſed, Mr. S. has ſtated, that not one man had been added to the Regular Army, and that it was good for nothing but raiſing fines. It was, in fact, a meaſure that nearly doubled the recruiting of the Country. He would inſiſt that the Houſe ought to give the Bill a fair trial, merely from the three months he had ſtated. He then took a comparative view of the defects in the Army of Reſerve Act; inſiſted that the preſent Bill had anſwered the purpoſes for which it had been framed; and argued that there was every probability its ſucceſs would be ſtill greater in future, as it had already raiſed three-fifths of the proportion propoſed, which he proved from the Papers on the Table; while the preſent Bill was far more lenient in its operation, and more favourable to the Regular Army than that of the Army of Reſerve. He diſclaimed the Bill as a pecuniary aid; but, till it was proved by trial to have completely failed, he would contend that the ſacrifice was one which we were bound to endure. There were 9000 men raiſed in England, excluſive of caſualties. The

Bounties

Bounties were paid out of the public money, ſo that this could not be deemed a pecuniary burden on any particular ſet of individuals. Was it intended, if this Act was repealed, to give up all claims for the penalties both in it and the Army of Reſerve Act? It was impoſſible to diſpenſe with them altogether. The fines incurred by the former Bill were done away by the latter. It would be groſs injuſtice and abſurdity to repeal the fines laid on in both Bills; and ſo far from favouring his (Mr. W's) argument, it rather tends againſt it. On all theſe grounds, therefore, he ſhould vote againſt the motion.

Mr. *Windham*, in anſwer to the aſſertions of Mr. Pitt, contended that he had a right to change his mind; and gave his reaſons for ſo doing, by declaring, that in his opinion the Bill was inadequate in every point of view. He inſiſted that it gave pariſh officers a vexatious authority, and inſtanced the apprehenſion of the Iriſh labourers laſt Sunday evening, many of whom were ſent on-board the tender, and which, he contended, was procuring men by unfair means; and he inſiſted that this Bill had raiſed only 2,000 men out of 40,000 which it was intended to procure.

The Debate continued; and Meſſrs. *Whitbread*, *Tierney*, *Fox*, and Lord *Hamilton*, ſpoke in favour of the Repeal; and Meſſrs. *Bragge*, *Bathurſt*, *Fuller*, and Lord *Caſtlereagh*, in defence of the Bill. The latter aſſerted it had raiſed within the laſt eight weeks 204 men *per* week, or more than 10,000 *per ann.* The regular force of the Country (Militia included) he reckoned at 250,000, which he concluded was ſufficient to enable us to ſpare a force for offenſive operations.

After a reply from Mr. *Sheridan*, the Houſe divided; when there were, for the Repeal 127; againſt it 267. Majority againſt the Motion 140.

March 7.

A variety of Petitions, from Scotland, were preſented againſt the Corn Laws.

Mr. *Johnſtone* made a ſtrong proteſt again the Salt Bill; and Mr. *Roſe*, in anſwer, contended that the faith of Parliament had never been pledged to repeal the Salt Tax.

Meſſrs. *Hurſt*, *Calcraft*, *Smith*, and *Fox*, alſo ſpoke againſt the Bill; and Mr. *Kinnaird* gave notice that on its third reading he ſhould move to diminiſh the Duty in Scotland.

H. OF LORDS.

March 8.

The Earl of *Suffolk* aſked the Secretary of State, as there was a great deficiency in our Army, between the force actually in pay and that ſpecified in the Returns on the Table, whether the large ſums granted for the expence of the Army for the current year was meant to apply to the whole number at which the Army was calculated in the Returns, or only to thoſe now in actual ſervice?

After ſome explanation, Earl *Camden* ſeemed to ſay that the whole Army ſpecified in the Returns was meant to be comprehended under the Eſtimates, as it was to be hoped that the deficiencies would be ſupplied.

The Earl of *Suffolk* deſired it to be obſerved, that the deficiencies were upwards of 70,000 men, the cloathing and pay of whom rendered it neceſſary that ſome explanation ſhould be given in what manner ſo large a ſum granted, and unappropriated, was applied.

Lord *King* brought forward his motion relative to our Military Eſtabliſhment, and began by deprecating the Army of Reſerve, of which 38 out of 40,000 were ſubſtitutes. He made ſome obſervations on the neceſſity of appointing officers of experience to the Black Corps; and then took a view of the Military force of the laſt and preſent year, from which he inferred, that our diſpoſeable infantry was much leſs this year than laſt. He therefore moved for a Committee to aſcertain the means of improving our Military Eſtabliſhments.

Earl *Camden* contended there was no neceſſity for the Committee, as the regiments which were now only 500 ſtrong, would ſpeedily be increaſed to 1000.

Earls *Stanhope*, *Romney*, and *Carliſle*, ſpoke againſt Mr. Pitt's Defence Act; and were ably anſwered by Lord *Hawkeſbury*, who inſiſted that we had now 400,000 men, excluſive of the Volunteers; and that, including the Volunteers, Militia, and Fencibles, we had 814,000 men in arms, being above one-fifth of our whole population, and a greater number than ever was raiſed in France at any period of the Revolution.

Earls *Suffolk* and *Caryſfort*, and Lord *Grenville*, ſpoke in favour of the motion, as did the Duke of *Clarence*; and Lords *Mulgrave*, *Melville*, and *Sidmouth*, againſt it; when, on a diviſion, there were for the motion 52; againſt it 197. Majority 75.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Lord *H. Petty's* motion for Copies of the Examination of the Priſoners in Kilmainham gaol was agreed to, with ſome exceptions by Mr. Pitt.

March 11.

The adjourned debate on the Report of the Committee on the Middleſex Election of 1802 being reſumed, Mr. *Adam* Counſel

Counsel for the Sheriffs, spoke for three hours and a half, to prove that they had not acted wilfully corrupt, in the case of any of the fictitious votes; and concluded by conjuring the House to believe in the complete innocence of his clients.

Mr. *Rose* then moved the first Resolution, and insisted that the case had been made out on clear and undisputed evidence. He detailed several facts to prove the partiality of the Sheriffs, particularly their suffering a person to be whipped opposite the hustings, in imitation of the flogging in Cold Bath Fields, and allowing the flags of Sir F. Burdett to come in, while they refused admission to those of Mr. Mainwaring.

Mr. *P. Moore* asserted that the remarks of the last speaker were a mass of trifling frivolity; and denied that the Sheriffs had acted with any partiality.

Mr. *Gibbs*, in a maiden speech, censured the conduct of the Sheriffs, and declared that he thought no person a degree removed from an ideot would have suffered the Isleworth Millers to deliver their votes. "The Sheriffs forbad the voters to answer any questions. The means they took to obtain their information, proved that they had no other object but to return Sir F. Burdett. The 14th day, the majority was in favour of Mr. Mainwaring. The 15th, the Mill-voters, and the *Old Whigs*, as they were called, among whom were Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Erskine, had turned the day; and the Baronet was got in by violence, partiality, corruption, and fraud."

After some observations from Sir *W. Wynne*, Lord *Hamilton*, and Mr. *Fuller*, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved an Amendment to the proposed Resolution, which made it stand thus:—"Resolved that the conduct and practices of R. A. Cox, esq. and Sir W. Rawlins, as stated in the Resolutions of the Committee, as well as in refusing to refer to the Land-tax Assessments, was inconsistent with their duty, contrary to law, and a breach of the privileges of the House."

This Amendment was carried; and, on the motion of Mr. *Rose*, the *Speaker* issued his warrant for the commitment of the above-mentioned Sheriffs to Newgate.

H. OF LORDS.
March 12.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the 22 Millions Loan, the Postage Duty, Quarantine, and some Private Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, on a motion for the 2d reading of the Husbandry Horse Bill, Mr. *Plumer* spoke against it, on the ground that the farmer could better afford to contribute towards the exigencies of the State when corn was sold for one fourth of the price which it now bears, than he can at present; and, though it had been said that the Tax would ultimately fall upon the consumer, yet this was a time when every new imposition on the lower orders of the people was objectionable.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, however, expressed his doubts whether it was possible to produce a Tax with less exceptions. He then made a variety of calculations, in order to prove the smallness of the sum which every inhabitant would have to pay.

Sir *W. Wynne* was decidedly against the Tax, as being oppressive by its equal bearing upon bad as upon good land, the former requiring a greater number of horses to till it.

Messrs. *Fox*, *H Williams*, *Coke*, *Dickens*, *Bastard*, *S. Stanhope*, *Grey*, *Fuller*, *Fellows*, *Baker*, and *Giles*, all spoke against the Tax; and the only person who said any thing in its support was Mr. *Canning*.

The question being at length loudly called for, there were for the 2d reading of the Bill 78, against it 76. The Bill was consequently lost by a Majority of three.

A conversation then ensued upon the Salt Tax, in which the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said he did not mean to apply the Tax the same in Scotland as in England.

On a division, there were for the third reading 92, against it 54. Majority 38. The Bill was then passed.

The Property Bill was next passed; a clause proposed by Earl *Temple*, for the exemption of Subaltern Officers, being rejected.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, *March* 12. This Gazette contains a letter from Capt. F. F. Gardner, of the Princess Charlotte, to Admiral Duckworth, announcing the capture of Le Regulus French privateer brig, from Guadaloupe, of 14 guns and 84 men.—The vessel is an exceeding fast sailer, and perfectly fit for service.

Admiralty-office, *March* 14. Letter from Adm. Rainier, Commander in Chief in the East Indies, dated Trident, October 18, 1804.

On the 17th, Monsr. Linois had seized on some country boats off Masulipatam-road, who gave him the intelligence of his Majesty's ship Wilhelmina having left that

that road a few days before for Vizagapatam-road, with the Princeſs Charlotte Indiaman in convoy; and accordingly he daſhed into that road in the forenoon of the 18th, and commenced a furious attack with the Marengo and frigates on his Majeſty's ſhip the Centurion, of 50 guns, whom I had a few days before ſubſtituted for the Wilhelmina, having ordered the latter to proceed to Calcutta with the Bengal and Aſia Indiamen, who had ſome treaſure on-board. For the particulars of what followed, I beg leave to refer their Lordſhips to Capt. James Lind's letter of the 19th, whom I had given an acting order to command that ſhip in the abſence of Capt. J. S. Rainier, left dangerouſly ill at ſick quarters. The gallant and ſpirited conduct diſplayed by Capt. Lind, his officers and crew, in the defence of his Majeſty's ſhip Centurion, againſt ſo great a ſuperiority of force, under every advantage on the part of the aſſailants, with the compleat defeat given the French Admiral and ſquadron in the concluſion, merits every encomium, and, I truſt, will be honoured with their Lordſhips approbation. For my part, I do not heſitate to rank this brilliant action with the moſt famous of the defenſive kind recorded in the annals of the Britiſh Navy.

Centurion, in Vizagapatam Road, Sept. 19.

Sir, Yeſterday morning, whilſt at anchor in this roadſted, and waiting till the Indiaman, the Princeſs Charlotte, and the country ſhip the Barnaby, the two ſhips you directed me to convoy to Madras, were loaded, three ſhips were perceived under the land in the South-Weſt, coming down before the wind, with all ſail ſet. About half-paſt nine A. M. it was ſeen that the ſtrange ſhips were enemies, and were a line of battle ſhip and two frigates; the line of battle ſhip hoiſted, with her colours, a flag at the mizen top-maſt-head, and I believe was the Marengo, Admiral Linois, and I ſhall ſo call her in this letter. The frigates appeared to be of 36 or 40 guns. For the information of the convoy, the ſignal of an enemy being in ſight was hoiſted, and ſoon afterwards one for the convoy, as they were beſt able to put into a port in view. This was done that the two ſhips that we had taken under convoy might get cloſe in ſhore for protection, or, if neceſſary, to be run on it; The Barnaby complied with this ſignal; ſhe ran in-ſhore, but unfortunately afterwards got into the ſurf, and was totally loſt.

About 10 A. M. the headmoſt of the enemy's ſhips, a frigate, was about half a mile from the Centurion, without any colours flying. Several ſhot were fired at her. About the ſame time the cable was cut, and topſails ſheeted home, which were already looſe for the purpoſe; by this means the broadſide was brought to bear upon the enemy, and prevented the ſhip being boarded or raked; by this manœuvre, likewiſe, a frigate, that was within a cable's length of the Centurion, and appeared to have an intention to board, got a cloſe and well-directed broadſide into her: the action ſoon became general; the three enemy's ſhips directed their fire on the Centurion, their only object, for the Princeſs Charlotte Indiaman had very early ſtruck her colours. The Centurion ſtood in-ſhore, the Marengo and one frigate on the ſtarboard quarter, the other frigate on the larboard; they were all leſs than half a mile diſtant, and kept firing, which the Centurion returned. Her fire was chiefly directed againſt the Marengo. About a quarter before eleven the French ſhips ſtood to ſea; and immediately after this I got on-board, though with much difficulty and danger. I had been on-ſhore to expedite the ſailing of the convoy, and was not preſent in this early part of the action, for, till now, the Centurion had been under the direction of Lieut. James Robert Philips, the firſt lieutenant; and before I proceed any farther in this account, permit me to notice the judicious conduct of this deſerving and old officer, and his gallant defence of the ſhip againſt ſo ſuperior a force as that of the enemy. I hope, Sir, his conduct will be thought worthy of a reward, and that he will be eſteemed deſerving of promotion.

On my coming on-board, I found the ſails and rigging ſo very much cut as to render the ſhip not in a ſtate to be worked, and therefore anchored at the back of the ſurf, about a mile and a half to the North-eaſt of the town; this ſituation was the beſt I had in my power to take, both for defence, and to prevent her falling into the poſſeſſion of the enemy if overpowered. —A battery of three guns at the town, under the command of Col. Campbell, of his Majeſty's 74th regiment, had kept a fire on the enemy whilſt within reach in the roadſted, but now we were too far diſtant to receive any ſupport from it. I ſent on-ſhore to requeſt guns might be brought on the beach nearer us; this was a thing, I have been ſince convinced of, totally impracticable, or it would have been done. We prepared again for action; and whilſt thus employed, the enemy, in the offing, wore and ſtood towards us; the Marengo, after having repeatedly tried the range of her guns, came to an anchor abreaſt of us, and about a mile diſtant; clewed up her top-ſails, furled her courſes, and commenced cannonading. This threatening appearance of being determined to perſevere and to ſucceed,

ered, only served to animate the officers and men of his Majesty's ship to greater exertions of defence with the lower deck guns, the only ones that would reach the enemy, for she was too far distant for the carronades, but all the enemy's reached us. In the mean time one of the frigates kept under sail on our quarter, and nearer than the Marengo, and annoyed us much by her fire; the other frigate carried off the Indiaman from her achorage in the road.—At a quarter past one P. M. nearly two hours after this cannonading commenced, and which had been kept up with vigour on both sides, the Marengo cut her cable, hoisted her gib, and stood to sea. By some of her last shot our cable was cut, and we made some sail, and got further off-shore before we brought up with the sheet anchor. When the Marengo first made sail, I supposed she intended to make a short stretch, tack, and renew the action nearer, and made all necessary preparations to receive her; but she, frigates, and prize Indiaman, stood to sea, and a little before sunset, made up to the North-east, towards the bottom of the bay.—What damage the enemy has sustained, or from what cause they declined farther contest with us, I cannot tell. After this full account of the transactions of the day, I feel it a duty incumbent on me not only to repeat the high sense I have of Lieut. Philips' services, but likewise to inform you that the other lieutenants of this ship, Lieuts. David Pringle, Richard Coote, and William Fairbrother Carrol, displayed great gallantry and spirit on the occasion; the last-mentioned, Lieut. Carrol, though a young officer, has seen much service, and as his commission of lieutenant is not yet confirmed by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, may I request that you will be pleased to represent his great merit, to induce their Lordships to do it. To the zeal and energy of Lieut. Warring of the Marines I am much indebted. To insert any thing in this letter in praise of the behaviour of the veteran and gallant crew of his Majesty's ship Centurion, must be needless to you, Sir, who are well acquainted with it, but I cannot refrain from saying that they displayed great experience and cool courage; and the good discipline of the ship was conspicuous, and does great credit to their proper commander, Capt. Rainier. His Majesty's ship has received considerable damage in her masts, yards, and rigging. The foremast, mizenmast, and mainyard, are badly wounded, as well as several smaller masts and yards; several shot remain in the bottom, between wind and water, one came through into the gunner's storeroom; but for your full information of particulars, there accompany this detailed reports of damages sustained in the gunner's, boatswain's, and carpenter's departments, as far as they have been yet ascertained. It is with pleasure I acquaint you that very few men, considering the long action, have suffered, none were killed, and only nine wounded, one of them is since dead, the others are not in apparent danger.—I have received all the assistance that this place could afford me from Col. A. Campbell, of his Majesty's 74th Highland regiment, Commanding Officer of the District, and from all the Company's Servants, both civil and military, at this settlement.

I am, &c. JAMES LIND.

List of Ships taken, destroyed, and recaptured, by the Ships under the command of Adm. Rainier, in the East Indies, between Dec. 21, 1803, and Nov. 1, 1804.

French Ship Clarisse, of 12 guns and 157 men: taken by the Albion and Sceptre, Dec 21, 1803, in lat. 1. deg. 18 min. S. long. 95 deg. 20 min. E.—French Chasse Marée Passe par Tout, of 2 guns, six swivels, and 25 men; taken by the St. Florenzo, Jan 14, 1804, off Mount Dilly.—French brig L'Espeigle, of 4 guns, (4-pounders) and 36 men; taken by La Dedaigneuse, Dec. 14, 1803, off Cochin.—French brig Les Freres Unis, of 8 guns (6 and 6-pounders, pierced for 16 guns), 134 men, and 140 tons; taken by the Caroline, Jan. 6, 1804, in the Bay of Bengal.—French ship General De Caen, of 26 guns (9-pounders, and heavy carronades), 200 men, and 360 tons; taken by the Caroline, Feb. 4, 1804, between the Cows and Andaman Isles.—French brig L'Alfred, of 14 guns (6 and 4-pounders), 75 men, and 110 tons; taken by the Sheerness, May 5, 1804, off Point de Galle.—French schooner Zephyr, of 4 men and 90 tons, laden with 114 Slaves; taken by the Terpsichore, Aug. 27, 1804, off Grande Port.—French brig La Jeune Clementine, of 15 men, laden with 180 Slaves; taken by the Sir Edward Hughes Indiaman, July 12, 1804, in lat. 4 deg. 18 min. S. long. 61 deg. E.

(Signed) PETER RAINIER.

[Capt. Musgrave, of the Kitty privateer of London, announces the capture of a Spanish privateer of 20 guns, and 170 men, 10 days from St Andero, after an engagement of an hour and a half. The Kitty had one man killed and two dangerously wounded. The Spaniards had four killed and 14 wounded.

This Gazette likewise contains the account of Col. Monson's retreat, &c. in India, the substance of which is given in our Abstract of Foreign Occurrences, p. 269.]

Admiralty-

Admiralty-office, March 23. Letter from Capt. Farquhar, late Commander of the Acheron Bomb, to W. Marſden, Eſq. dated in Malaga Priſon, Feb. 12.

Sir, You will be pleaſed to lay before my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty the incloſed copy of an account, tranſmitted to Lord Nelſon, of the capture and deſtruction of his Majeſty's ſloop Arrow, Capt. Vincent, and Acheron bomb, under my command, acquainting their Lordſhips that, from the uncertain ſtate I am in with reſpect to the ſafety of Capt. Vincent, or to what port he may have been carried, I have thought it my duty not to let an opportunity ſlip of giving his Lordſhip the earlieſt information, as well as the Commanding Officer at Gibraltar, that immediate aſſiſtance and protection might be afforded to the convoy. ART. FARQUHAR.

Proceedings of his Majeſty's Bomb Veſſel Acheron, Sunday, Feb. 3.

My Lord, At day-light two ſtrange ſail were ſeen from the maſt-head, bearing about E. S. E. of us; at eight A. M. they had conſiderably neared us; we were at this time in the rear of the convoy. About half-paſt 10, the Arrow aſked, *per* telegraph, my opinion of ſhips to the Eaſtward; I immediately wore ſhip and ſtood towards them; obſerved the headmoſt ſhip to ſhorten ſail, by hauling down the ſtudding ſails; made ſignal 642 to the Arrow, then hoiſted the private ſignal, and continued upon a wind ſtanding to them; at quarter paſt 11 made the ſignal for their being ſuſpicious (they not having anſwered the private ſignal). I was now ſo near as to be able to obſerve they were frigates, and at half-paſt 11 to diſcover that they had their ſpare anchors in their main chains, which immediately led me to ſuppoſe that they were French. At 50 minutes paſt 11 wore ſhip, and made all ſail towards the Arrow, who had by this time quitted her tow, and made ſignal for convoy to continue the ſame courſe, although ſhips of war acted otherwiſe. At half paſt 12 P. M. (Monday per log) hoiſted our colours and fired a gun, which they paid no attention to. Signals 360 and 322 were then made to the Arrow, who immediately made ſignal to the convoy for an enemy, and to make all poſſible ſail to the appointed rendezvous, which was repeated. The frigates had by this time made all poſſible ſail in chace of us, but the wind being light and variable from the Eaſtward, we rather gained upon them. At half-paſt 4 P. M. having joined the Arrow, I went on-board; Capt. Vincent appeared ſatisfied they were enemy's ſhips; they were now about five miles from us; it was reſolved to make ſail, and keep in the rear of the convoy, for their protection. It was calm until 11 P. M. when a breeze ſprung up from the W. S. W. wore ſhip, and ſtood towards the Arrow. At 12 ſhe hailed, and deſired we would keep in her wake in cloſe order. At two A. M. ſaw two ſail upon the lee bow; called the hands to quarters. At half paſt came up with them, and diſcovered they were two of the convoy. At a quarter paſt 4 A. M. ſaw two other ſhips ſtanding to us on the oppoſite tack. At 45 minutes paſt four the Arrow hailed the headmoſt ſhip, then paſſing under her lee; being in cloſe order, ſhe ſoon came abreaſt of the Acheron. I ſaw ſhe was a large frigate prepared to engage. I hailed her, aſking what ſhip is that? ſhe anſwered, what ſhip are you? and immediately gave us her broadſide of round and grape, which did us very conſiderable damage in rigging and ſails, beſides carrying away the ſlings of the main-yard, and main-top-gallant-yard in the ſlings, but did not kill or wound any one; we returned her fire, then hove about, and gave her the guns from the other ſide, and kept up the fire while our ſhot would reach her. The Arrow bore up and raked her. At or about half paſt five the ſecond frigate paſſed the Arrow (then laying-to upon the ſtarboard tack) without firing; a little afterwards ſhe appeared as if intending to wear, and having her ſtern towards the Acheron, we gave her two rounds from the larboard guns. She then hauled her wind, and ſtood towards the other frigate. The people were now employed in ſplicing the rigging and getting another top-gallant-yard and ſail ready to ſend aloft. At day-light obſerved the enemy had French colours flying, and one of the frigates bearing a commodore's pendant. They then wore, and ſtood to us: anſwered our ſignal, and repeated the annul to one of the ſhips of the convoy; bore up to cloſe the Arrow; at ſeven ſhe hailed us, and deſired we would keep in her wake, in cloſe order; made ſail in the ſtarboard tack, cloſing with the enemy; at 25 minutes paſt ſeven, the headmoſt frigate being abreaſt of the Arrow, and within half muſket-ſhot, fired her broadſide at her, which was immediately returned; at 30 minutes paſt ſeven ſhe was abreaſt of us, and gave us a broadſide; we then commenced action with her, which we continued until the ſecond frigate, which was the Commodore's, came up to and fired into us (having engaged the Arrow in paſſing); we now turned our fire upon this ſhip until we came up with the Arrow, who had put her helm a-weather and was now raking her; we hauled our wind to clear the Arrow, who appeared to be wearing; I hailed, and aſked if he meant to again come to the wind on the ſtarboard tack, but could not underſtand

ſtand what he ſaid; as ſoon as clear of the Arrow, we again directed our fire againſt the Commodore's ſhip, which we continued until eight, when, with the greateſt grief, I ſaw the Arrow obliged to ſtrike, being no longer able to contend with the great ſuperiority of force oppoſed to her. She had, I conceive, received much damage in the act of wearing; the wind being light, ſhe lay a conſiderable time with her head to the enemy. The Acheron being now very much diſabled in maſts, ſails, and rigging, and part of her ſtern-poſt carried away, I conſidered farther reſiſtance on my part could anſwer no good; and, unwilling to ſacrifice the lives of men who had given me the higheſt proof of their courage, I determined to make what ſail I could, with little hopes of ſaving the ſhip, but with a view of prolonging the time of my being captured, to give the convoy the better chance of eſcaping. The ſuperiority in ſailing of the enemy's ſhip rendered the chace but ſhort; at three quarters paſt eight, having received one broadſide and part of another, and the enemy now very near us, with the greateſt mortification and ſorrow I was obliged to ſurrender to the French frigate L'Hortenſe, of 44 guns, commanded by Monſ. De la Marre La Mellerie, who, finding her much diſabled, as ſoon as the officers and ſhip's company were removed, ſet her on fire.

[This Gazette likewiſe contains a letter from Admiral Cochrane, dated Northumberland, off the Bar of Liſbon, March 6, announcing the capture of the Spaniſh privateer ſchooner Fama, of four guns and 62 men, by the Circe frigate, on the 18th of March, off Oporto.—It alſo contains an Order in Council, dated 21ſt March, for taking off the quarantine impoſed by the Order of November 14, on ſhips from Carolina.]

[To be continued.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Paris, March 19. In the ſitting of the Senate yeſterday, M. Talleyrand made a report to his Majeſty, which, he ſaid, related to the moſt important intereſts of the Empire. He ſtated that for ſeveral months the eyes of all Europe had been turned towards Italy; and that all powers began to think it time that the fate of this great country ſhould be decided. On recollecting the immenſe glory which his Majeſty had acquired in that territory, the general wiſh was, that Italy ſhould derive, from the honour of having decided the fate of the laſt war, the advantage to exiſt by herſelf. Hence, Italy having been always the object of his Majeſty's care, it remained for him, her conqueror, to decide upon her fate; ſhe having been the firſt to proclaim her admiration and gratitude, and to expreſs her wiſh to attach herſelf for ever to his great deſtiny.

M. Talleyrand then took a view of the objections which the Emperor raiſed againſt the union of the two crowns in the ſame perſon; and aſſerted that it was the wiſh of all Italy that he ſhould aſſume the ſovereignty of it, in order to protect it from the danger which the eſtabliſhment of great powers and armies in its neighbourhood preſented. Having concluded with a high panegyric on the wiſdom and virtues of the Emperor, M. de Marescalchi, the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs of the Italian Republic, then mounted the Tribune, and read the following Statute:

"NAPOLEON, by the Grace of God and the Conſtitution, King of Italy, to all thoſe to whom theſe ſhall come, greeting.

ART. I. The EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, NAPOLEON, is King of Italy. II. The Crown of Italy is hereditary by direct and lawful deſcent, whether natural or adopted, from male to male, to the perpetual excluſion of females and their deſcendants; with this reſtriction, that the right of adoption is not to extend to any perſon who is not a citizen of the French empire, or of the kingdom of Italy. III. At the period that the foreign armies ſhall have evacuated the ſtate of Naples, the Ionian iſles, and the iſland of Malta, the Emperor NAPOLEON will tranſmit the Crown of Italy to one of his male children, whether natural or adopted. IV. From the date of that period, the crown of Italy ſhall no longer be united to that of France, in the ſame perſon; and the ſucceſſors of NAPOLEON I. in the kingdom of Italy, ſhall reſide conſtantly in the Italian Republic. V. In the courſe of the preſent year, the Emperor NAPOLEON, with the advice of the Council of State, and the Deputation of the Electoral Colleges, ſhall give to the Italian Monarchy a Conſtitution, founded on the ſame baſis with that of the French Empire, and upon the ſame principles with the laws which he has already given to Italy.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

(Counter-ſigned) MARESCALCHI."

The different authorities of the Italian Monarchy having taken the oath of fide-

lity,

ſity, his Majeſty addreſſed them in a long ſpeech; in which he took a view of his conqueſts, and obſerved that the ſtrength and power of the French Empire were exceeded by the moderation of her political concerns. As a proof of this moderation, he proceeded to ſhew that the provinces of Germany, which would have been loſt for ever but for the generous protection of the French, had been reſtored; that Auſtria, notwithſtanding her unſucceſsful wars, had acquired the State of Venice; that Holland was declared independent as ſoon as ſhe was conquered; that Switzerland was conquered and ſet free; all of which were ſtriking proofs of the liberality of the French nation. His Majeſty concluded with the following declaration:

"We have accepted, and we will place on our head, the iron crown of the antient Lombards, for the purpoſe of new tempering it, to conſolidate it, that it may not be broken in the midſt of the tempeſts which menace it, ſo long as the Mediterranean ſhall not be reſtored to its priſtine ſtate. But we do not heſitate to declare, that we will tranſmit this crown to one of our lawful children, natural or adopted, the day when we ſhall be without alarm for that independence which we have guaranteed to the other States of the Mediterranean."

The *Moniteur*, of the 30th of March, contains a decree of the Senate, admitting to the rights of French Citizenſhip Prince Camille Borgheſe, brother-in-law to the Emperor. In the ſame paper of the 27th, is a detailed account of the baptiſm of Prince Napoleon Louis. The ceremony was performed with great pomp by the Pope, in the Grand Gallery of St. Cloud, which was richly decorated. The young Prince was held over the font by the Emperor and his mother. A ſplendid entertainment was afterwards provided, of which the Pope, the Cardinals, Archbiſhops, &c. partook; and the whole concluded with dramatic repreſentations and fire-works, to the great joy of the public!

Their Imperial Majeſties of France ſet off from Paris on their journey to Italy on the 21ſt ult. The French papers ſay the Empreſs will *aſſiſt* at her huſband's coronation at Milan; by which it is underſtood that ſhe will be crowned at the ſame time.

Buonaparte, on leaving Paris, directed that no public diſpatch of doubtful ſucceſs ſhould be printed until it had previouſly received his inſpection; but that any favourable news ſhould receive immediate publicity. After his coronation, he is to make a tour of the Southern provinces of France.

The ceremony of the coronation is to take place on the 23d of May. The corps of Imperial Guards, Mamelukes, &c. to accompany Buonaparte to Milan, will conſiſt of 3,223 men, and 1378 horſes.

One of the French Papers gives the following reflections on the change about to occur in Italy: "Not only will the recent change in the government of Italy conſolidate the peace of the Continent, but it will alſo conduce to general peace: becauſe, if England and Ruſſia wiſh to keep Malta, and rule the Mediterranean, they muſt neceſſarily conſent to ſee the Crowns of France and Italy remain united in the ſame head."

The *Moniteur* of the 2d inſt. contains a long *Senatus Conſultum* relative to the Regency of the Kingdom of Italy, the Grand Officers of the kingdom, and the oaths to be taken. The majority of the Kings of Italy is fixed at 18 years; till they are 18, the kingdom is to be governed by a Regent, who muſt be at leaſt 25.

It is ſaid, that Buonaparte has notified to moſt of the Courts of Europe, in letters written by himſelf, his acceptance of the Crown of Italy. At a general pacification, this Crown will, it is ſaid, be tranſferred by him to Prince Eugene Beauharnois, in whoſe favour a matrimonial treaty is reported to be on foot with the Queen of Etruria. If this event ſhould take place, the latter country, the Republic of Genoa, and the Italian Republic, will form but one State.

A letter from Altona ſays, that Maſſena will have the command of the army deſtined againſt England; Augereau that againſt Ireland; and Marmont that which is to land in Scotland. All theſe preparations are ſaid to be completed.

Rear Admiral Lacroſſe is appointed to the command of the Boulogne flotilla, in the room of Admiral Bruix, deceaſed.

Some Toulon fiſhermen have been hanged on ſuſpicion of giving information reſpecting the French fleet to the Britiſh; and notice has been given to the reſt of this body, that any future communication with the Engliſh, upon any occaſion, will ſubject them to like puniſhment.

A very curious Anecdote is in circulation, relative to Buonaparte at the Theatre François: "He had commanded the play, and appeared with a very brilliant retinue, when an orange was thrown upon the ſtage; ſeveral voices exclaimed '*Ouvrez l'Orange*' 'Open the Orange'! A principal actor came forward, and, in compliance with the univerſal wiſh, opened the orange; wherein he found a paper containing a 20 livre piece of gold coin. Several voices again exclaimed, '*Liſez le papier; Liſez le papier!*' 'Read the paper; Read the paper.' It was repeated

peated with like earneſtneſs. But before he complied, the Actor looked towards the Imperial Box; when Buonaparte, fancying it might be ſome compliment to himſelf, nodded aſſent. The Actor then read aloud the following words: '*Jettez l'acorſe pour votre* Louis!' 'Renounce the Corſican (or, literally throw away the rind), and take your Louis!'. The rapturous burſts of applauſe which enſued from every part of the houſe on theſe words being uttered, was not to be deſcribed. Buonaparte quitted the Theatre, and returned to his palace in the utmoſt diſmay."—To this tale, however, we cannot give much credit. The French Theatres, particularly when Buonaparte is preſent, are too full of ſpies and police officers to leave any ſhare of probability either to the action or the applauſe.

HOLLAND.

Private accounts from Holland ſtate, that French morals have lately made a rapid progreſs in that country. Several young ladies (ſome of them of the firſt reſpectability) have eloped from their parents, and given their hands to French adventurers. It has often happened, that a former wife has arrived, ſhortly after the marriage, to claim her huſband.

ITALY.

A variety of decrees have been iſſued by the Conſulta to the people of Italy, on the ſubject of their new government; all of which are replete with fulſome adulation on the genius and character of Buonaparte. One of theſe proclamations, after an explanation of the new meaſures about to be adopted, adds the following apoſtrophe: "People of Italy, expand your hearts to hope and to exultation! War this moment commences the courſe of your brilliant deſtinies! To what glory and proſperity ought you not to aſpire? Your king will ſoon be amongſt you; he will come leſs to ornament his auguſt head with the crown, than to witneſs your wants, and to provide a definitive organization to ſecure your tranquillity."

The Principality of Piombino has been given to Madame Bacciochi, ſiſter of Buonaparte.

Advices from Naples ſtate, that after the arrival of diſpatches from Peterſburg, Prince Cardito was deputed by the Neapolitan Government to wait on the French Commander in Chief. The reſult of the interview was, that the orders for taking poſſeſſion of the forts of the capital were countermanded by General St. Cyr.

In a late inundation of the Tiber, more than 100 perſons loſt their lives in the neighbourhood of Rome. It has been aſcertained by M. Vince, a celebrated Italian engineer, that at this inundation of the Tiber, the water roſe forty-two Roman palms above its ordinary level, which is on the whole higher than in any former inundation. The event was ſo extraordinary, and ſo diſaſtrous in its conſequences, that a monument is to be erected on the banks to perpetuate it. The greateſt preceding inundation occurred in 1750, but that of the preſent year was four palms higher. On the 31ſt of January, all the neighbouring plains round the city were covered; and in the Jewiſh diviſion, the water roſe to the firſt ſtories, and did not retire to its bed till the day of the Purification.

SWITZERLAND.

In the courſe of the laſt ſpring ſeveral antient monuments were diſcovered at Bois-de-Vaux, at a ſmall diſtance from Lauſanne. This diſcovery was made by accident in working at the mines. According to ſome authors, it was the ſite of the ſuppoſed city of Carpentras; and, according to others, of the antient Lauſanne.

GERMANY.

A Philoſophical ſect is diſcovered to have been concerned in a conſpiracy to carry the Ducheſs of Wirtemberg to France.

A Letter from Hamburgh, under date April 5, ſays—"This day arrived here Senator Schulte, the Hamburgh Deputy at Paris; and the political information he brings with him does not ſeem to be of a favourable kind. Orders have been given to employ an additional number of hands, to accelerate the demolition of the antient and celebrated works of this fortreſs; all its artillery, excepting a few pieces, together with other military ſtores, have been ſold by public auction; and the city of Lubeck follows the example."

On the 27th ult. the laſt pieces of cannon remaining in the arſenals of Hanover were removed by the French; every other article of value was previouſly carried off. Three encampments are to be formed in the Electorate during the preſent month.

The French have impoſed a freſh requiſition on the unfortunate Hanoverians; namely, tents for the intended encampments. The French General has ordered all the gunpowder ſtores to be removed out of the Electorate.

The difficulty of paying the French army in Hanover is ſo great, that Bernadotte has been obliged to iſſue the following order: "All the farmers of domainal property, and their dependencies, ſhall be bound to pay in advance to the Treaſury of the Chamber of Finances the half of what they owe, annually, at three equal periods." Thus the farmers are conſidered as the creditors of the Treaſury; and every farmer, who does not pay at the time preſcribed, ſhall loſe his farm,

form, and be reſponſible for the ſums not carried to the Treaſury.

Accounts from Hanover, of the 5th, mention the arrival there of 4000 ragged conſcripts, who will ſpeedily be cloathed at the expence of the Hanoverians. On the 2d, the Deputation of the States iſſued a decree for a third war contribution, for ſix months from the 1ſt of April. By this decree, a tax of ſix *per cent.* is laid on landed property, houſes, and ſtock in trade; three *per cent.* on public ſalaries; two *per cent.* on the rents of farms; 6s. *per* month on ſervants of both ſexes in the towns, and 3s. on thoſe in country diſtricts; and about 3s. *per* month on all tutors, governeſſes, ſtewards, and clerks. M. de Meding left Hanover on the 5th inſt. for Lubeck, to demand another loan of that city.

RUSSIA.

According to the Pariſh Regiſters of Ruſſia, the number of marriages in 1803, was 300,470; that of births, 1,270,341; that of deaths, 791,973. Hence it appears, that the number of births exceeded that of deaths, 478,368; the population, therefore, encreaſed in one year nearly half a million.

It was reported at Semlin, the beginning of laſt month, that 150,000 Ruſſian troops are aſſembled on the frontiers of Wallachia; that they are to march through Servia for Albania, and afterwards to embark for the Seven Iſlands.

It appears by accounts from Conſtantinople, that the Ruſſians mean to eſtabliſh themſelves at Phare; ſeveral frigates having arrived there, and ſailed up the river.

The Pacha of Akika, the capital of Turkiſh Georgia, having diſcovered a correſpondence between the Ruſſians, ſome individuals, and two Greek Prieſts, had cauſed the two latter to be beheaded. The Ruſſian General at Teflis, when acquainted with this circumſtance, is ſaid to have marched a body of troops againſt Akika.

The Emperor of Ruſſia has granted ample emancipation to the Jews in his dominions. An Ukaſe of the 9th ult. grants them the privilege of educating their children in any of the Schools and Univerſities of the Empire; or they may eſtabliſh ſchools at their own expence. Such Jews as may become Magiſtrates, if in Poland, muſt wear the Poliſh habit, and in Ruſſia that of Germany. The Jews are ſeparated into four claſſes, labourers, mechanics, merchants, and citizens. All the labourers are declared free, and, as well as mechanics, have the liberty of purchaſing uncultivated land; which, after five years, is to be free from all taxes. Thoſe not able to purchaſe, will have lands aſſigned them. The Rabbins are prohibited from inflicting puniſhments, ſuch as ſevere faſts, executions, &c. under the penalty of 50 rix-dollars for the firſt offence, 100 for the ſecond; and baniſhment to Siberia for the third.

TURKEY.

The Wahabites, previous to their late defeat, kept all the neighbouring provinces in a ſtate of terror. Their entrance into Yumboo was marked with the moſt horrid exceſſes; they plundered all the ſhrines of their treaſure, having, by torture, extorted from the prieſts a knowledge of the ſecret places in which it was depoſited. On every occaſion of reſiſtance, they put the vanquiſhed to death, without diſcrimination as to ſex or age; and have carried ſeveral hundred females into captivity.

ASIA.

Holkar loſt a large portion of his artillery in croſſing the rivers, during his late movement towards Delhi. Many of the guns, on the waters ſubſiding, were recovered by the Engliſh.

At the date of the laſt accounts from Delhi, Nawab Allee was encamped in the neighbourhood of Kalingur, having had ſeveral ſevere ſkirmiſhes with the enemy, who had deſtroyed numerous villages, and razed ſome forts, in the expectation of finding treaſure.

The remains of Tantia's army, which had retired to the jungles, have been cut to pieces by the Hill Chieftains; and a ſtrong corps, which Holkar ſent to act with them, ſhared the ſame fate, having been ſurpriſed in a defile.

The Jeypour Rajah has delivered to Captain Gardner, the Britiſh Reſident, ſome emiſſaries, ſent by Holkar to engage him and his people in hoſtilities againſt the Engliſh.

Scindea has withdrawn his troops from the ceded territories; and the forts of Powangur Dohud and Asserghur have, in conſequence, been delivered up to him.

The Rajah of Travancore, being deſirous to obtain Braminical honours, but being ineligible on account of family deſcent, cauſed a golden cow, of great magnitude, to be formed, and, at a recent public feſtival, walked through the body of the ſtatue; by which ceremony, he became conſecrated, and has ſince been numbered in the higheſt rank of Bramins.

Accounts from Java, received *via* Madras, ſtate the recent diſpute between the King of Bantum and the Dutch to have ariſen from ſome mercantile dealings. A deputation from the latter waited on the king to remonſtrate; but, inſtead of hearing them, he threw them into dungeons, and afterwards refuſed a conſiderable ſum for their ranſom. The Dutch, failing in other expedients, fomented a conſpiracy, in

in which the king was ſoon after aſſaſſinated by his brother.

The following paſſage is contained in Lord Melville's correſpondence with Marquis Wellefley, on the ſubject of building ſhips of war at Prince of Wales's Iſland: "It has recently become my duty to examine this ſubject to the bottom; for the ſtate of oak-timber in Great Britain, and the difficulty of finding an equivalent ſubſtitute for it, either in Europe or America, joined to our increaſing demands for the Navy, has rendered it a matter of indiſpenſable neceſſity to look to India for material aſſiſtance."

AMERICA AND THE WEST-INDIES.

Mr. Jefferſon has been re-elected Preſident, and Mr. G. Clinton elected Vice-Preſident of America.

Mr. Jefferſon delivered his inaugural ſpeech to the Congreſs on the 4th ult. on the occaſion of his re-election.

The Legiſlature of New-York is about to ſell the unappropriated lands in that State, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing, by the produce, public ſchools.

With a view to the ſuppreſſion of the Slave Trade in America, Congreſs is about to impoſe a tax of ten dollars on every ſlave imported into the United States.

Jan. 18. The American Philoſophical Society at Philadelphia this day elected the HUMANE Dr. HAWES, of Spital-ſquare, London, a Member of their Society.

Diſpatches received by Government from Tortola ſtate, that on the 18th ult. a veſſel arrived there expreſs from St. Chriſtopher's with an account that a French ſquadron, conſiſting of five ſail of the line (one a three decker), three frigates, and two brigs, had arrived at Martinique on the 19th February, and on the 21ſt landed 3000 troops in Prince Rupert's Bay.—The following letter from the Governor explains the particulars of this event:

"Head Quarters, Prince Rupert's,
Dominica, Feb. 24, 1805.

"Sir,—You will inform the Commander in Chief of the Naval and Land Forces, that a force from France, conſiſting of one three decker, two 74's, frigates, &c. with troops on board, inveſted this iſland on the 20th, and made good their landing on the following day. They were ſucceſsfully reſiſted by the gallant troops under my command, and were repeatedly driven back.—The ſhips of the line in vain attempted to ſilence the batteries; but unfortunately, the town being on fire, and the militia on the right, notwithſtanding their ſpirited conduct, being repeatedly driven back, I deemed it prudent to allow the Council to capitulate for the town of Roſeau and its dependencies; while I attempted, by forced marches, to get into Prince Rupert's with what force I could collect; in which I ſucceeded, and now wait their attack on this poſt, with a well-grounded expectation that his Majeſty's regular and militia forces will again diſtinguiſh themſelves.—I retreated from Roſeau on the 21ſt at four P. M. and I underſtand the terms I preſented were acceded to.—I ordered none to be accepted that were not honourable, and deſired the French Commander not to allow his troops to diſgrace themſelves by plundering, or any other wantonneſs.—You are hereby ordered to ſail immediately, and make the firſt iſland you can; if the privateers in the Guadaloupe channel ſhould prevent you from turning to windward, make Monſerrat or Antigua.

(Signed) G. PREVOST."

"To the Maſter of the ſloop Endeavour: to be delivered to the Commander in Chief of all Land and Naval forces, or to the Preſident or Governor of the firſt Iſland you make."

Intelligence, however, has been received from Demerara, which announces the retreat of the French from Dominica.

The Captain of the Demerara has made the following communication upon the ſubject to Lloyd's Coffee-houſe:

"Liverpool, April 20.

"Gentlemen,—For the information of the public at large, I take the opportunity to inform you, that I ſailed from Demerara, in the ſhip Demerara, on the 5th of March, and paſſed Barbadoes on the 8th, late in the evening; in paſſing Carliſle Bay, a boat came off with Mr. Hutton and Mr. Dare on board, who remained with me about half an hour; they are both Gentlemen of reſpectability, and well known to the merchants of Liverpool; they informed me, that the laſt account they had of the French force was, that they had left Dominica, after having captured and burned all the ſhips at Roſeau, and exacted from the inhabitants of that place and the country adjacent a large ſum. As we ran down along the iſland about nine or ten at night, we heard many guns firing, which we ſuppoſed was an alarm for a ſtrange fleet," &c. &c.

"I am, Gentlemen, your moſt obedient ſervant, PETER ENGLISH,
Maſter of the ſhip Demerara."

A body of Caribs, French Negroes, and others, to the number of ſix hundred, are ſtated to have formed a ſettlement in the heights of Waſhelaboa, in the iſland of St. Vincent: they are reported, by a negro woman who was taken priſoner by them, and detained ſeveral months, to be well armed.

CEREMONY

CEREMONY OF THE INSTALLATION OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER, AT WINDSOR CASTLE, ON THE 23d OF APRIL, BEING ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

This magnificent ceremony, which has ſtrongly excited the public attention for ſeveral days, and has been enhanced in intereſt and value by the peculiar care beſtowed upon it by our moſt Gracious Sovereign, took place this day. The laſt Inſtallation of Knights of the Garter was on the 25th July, 1771; but the vacancies by death in the Order have continued to be filled up as before. Upon the occaſion of the Union with Ireland, his Majeſty, on the 31ſt January, 1801, iſſued his Royal Proclamation, inveſting the Knights elect with all the rights, privileges, &c. of the Order, as fully, and to all intents and purpoſes the ſame, as if they had been actually inſtalled. The inſtantaneous effect of this meaſure was, that the Knights elect, who had before only the privileges of wearing the Blue Ribbon, the George, and the Garter, now aſſumed the Star. The Royal Dukes elect, however, muſt be excepted from this reſtriction. They have had always the privilege of wearing the Star, along with the other inſignia of the Order, from the time of their election. The Knights, who thus became completely inveſted without actual inſtallation, by reaſon of the Royal Proclamation in 1801, were the Dukes of Clarence, Kent, Cumberland, Suſſex, Cambridge, Prince William of Gloucester, Richmond, Devonſhire, Buccleugh, Portland, and Northumberland; Marquiſes Buckingham, Lanſdown, Cornwallis, and Saliſbury; Earls Chatham, Carliſle, Weſtmorland, Spencer, and Camden. The Knights elected ſince 1801, and conſequently, (from not enjoying the benefit of the Proclamation) not having had the honour of wearing all the inſignia of the Order, are the Dukes of Beaufort and Rutland, Marquis of Abercorn, Earls of Winchelſea, Hardwicke, Cheſterfield, and Pembroke. All theſe Knights were inſtalled this day; and it is a curious fact, the number, which is 26, is not only greater than at any Inſtallation of the Order which ever yet took place, even than that of the original Inſtitution, but that it amounts to preciſely the number of the Order upon its original foundation, by his Majeſty King Edward the Third, in January 1350, who ordained that it ſhould conſiſt of the Sovereign and twenty-five Knights Companions. Thus, at a diſtance of 450 years, has his preſent Majeſty an opportunity of producing this auguſt ceremony, with its original number of Knights, and all the additional ſplendour which the improved ſtate of ſociety, in arts, in wealth, and luxury, could command. Beſides the Knights elect, and this day inſtalled, the Order contains five Knights previouſly inſtalled, viz. The Prince of Wales and Duke of York, the Duke of Glouceſter, the Duke of Marlborough, and the Duke of Grafton, in all thirty-three. His Majeſty having, in 1786, ordained, that the Order ſhould conſiſt in future of the Sovereign and twenty-five Knights Companions, excluſive of the Sons of the reigning Sovereign, who now, to the pride of their Royal Parents, and of their country, are ſeven in number. This ſhort ſketch may be neceſſary, to give an idea of the grandeur and antiquity of the Order, which is now brought forward by his Majeſty in a ſtyle of unprecedented ſplendour and magnificence. No ceremony can be, from the nature of the Inſtitution, and the circumſtances of its foundation, ſo well calculated to cheriſh that chivalrous ſpirit, that "cheap defence of nations," which burned in the breaſt of our anceſtors, and fired them to deeds of martial glory. Its revival, therefore, at a moment of danger like the preſent, is not only requiſite to the ſplendour which ſhould adorn the Fountain of Honour, but it is an act of ſound policy. It is not only calculated to preſerve a high ſenſe of honour and delicacy in the breaſt of our Nobility, and to inſpire an elevated idea of their rank and importance, but alſo to fan the flame of loyalty and patriotiſm which pervades every claſs of his Majeſty's ſubjects.

For ſome time paſt, and particularly for the laſt few days, Windſor, as well as the whole country, has been in expectation of being gratified with this ſplendid ſpectacle. During the whole of Monday the road from London to Windſor was almoſt covered with one continued line of carriages; and they were principally with ſix horſes, and ſeveral outriders, which had a very grand effect. This ſight attracted crowds from the neighbouring villages to all the towns through which they paſſed. Several waggons and carts loaded with ſedan chairs were conveyed to Windſor, and ſome were carried by chairmen. The greateſt difficulty was experienced by the travellers, to procure change of horſes; ladies and gentlemen were waiting ſix hours at the doors of the inns, for want of horſes; ſome at length ſet off and walked, and took the chance of the reſt in the ſtages. The noble families on their entrance into the towns of Eton and Windſor were greeted with ſhouts and huzzas, from various aſſemblages of boys, bells ringing, the ſtreets crowded with people, and the windows filled with ladies. The ſtrangers paraded the town in elegant

gant dreſſes, which gave it the appearance of Bond-ſtreet. Both ſides of the principal ſtreets were completely filled with carriages, there not being ſtands ſufficient in the inns to accommodate them. A guinea a night was demanded for the ſtanding of a pair of horſes. Unoccupied ſhops were opened for the ſale of tickets of admiſſion; the windows, being covered with papers and illuminated, had the appearance of lottery offices. Numbers of lodgings in Eton and Windſor remained unlet, ſuppoſed to be on account of the various and unfounded reports circulated of very extravagant prices having been demanded. At the late hour of eleven o'clock, however, a bed could not be procured at a public-houſe for leſs than half a guinea, and that in a common tap room.

It was his Majeſty's particular wiſh, that as many of the old cuſtoms ſhould be kept up as poſſible, and he gave directions that a baron of beef ſhould be procured, which was accordingly done. It was cut nearly in the form of a ſaddle of mutton, and weighed 162 lb. On Sunday it was roaſted, and the dreſſing of it took ten hours. The novelty of the ſight attracted the attention of his Majeſty very much; and during the time it was roaſting, he brought ſeveral parties of diſtinction to view it. The weight of it being conſiderably more than the jack was made to carry, a man was obliged to be kept to turn it. A ſilver diſh was made on purpoſe to hold it. The Board of Green Cloth had an Office in St. Alban's-ſtreet, and ſat conſtantly, to adopt regulations, and give directions. They alſo ſuperintended the iſſuing of tickets, for paſſing and repaſſing at the different gates. All the Marſhalmen were ordered to attend by the Board, as well as the Porters and Officers belonging to St. James's. On Monday at three o'clock the Foot Guards doing duty at Windſor were inſpected in the Park, by General Leſlie, in new cloathing, to heighten the grandeur of the ſpectacle; the Duke of York and Gloucester's bands were alſo in new cloathing.

On Monday night, ſeveral parties of the Bow-ſtreet patrole guarded the Caſtle; and were relieved every two hours, the ſame as the ſoldiers.

On Sunday, as Sir Iſaac Heard was examining the ſcaffolding, a nail entered his left foot upwards of an inch; and on the wound being examined by a ſurgeon, he ſaid it would be impoſſible for him to go through the Inſtallation, in conſequence of which an expreſs was ſent off to London, for Mr. Townſend, of the Heralds' Office, to prepare himſelf to do the duties of the office of Garter.

During Monday, the Duke of York arrived from London, the Ducheſs from Oatlands; the Duke of Cumberland, from Kew; and the Princeſs of Wales from Blackheath.

Tueſday morning was uſhered in with the ringing of bells; and between ſix and ſeven o'clock the guards were marching in different parts of the town in their new cloathing, and the two bands playing, the trumpets of the Royal Horſe Guards ſounding, and a party of marrow-bones and cleavers beating. The morning being extremely fine, the whole had a very grand effect.

Soon after ſeven o'clock, the Royal Horſe Guards marched from their Barracks, oppoſite the grand entrance to the Caſtle. A few minutes before eight o'clock his Majeſty came to the door, where the pair of ſilver kettle-drums had been previouſly placed; when his Majeſty addreſſed Col. Dorien, and ſaid, "I preſent theſe drums to you as a mark of my eſteem for the good conduct of the regiment upon all occaſions." The Colonel delivered to his Majeſty a written addreſs from the regiment. A corporal then lifted the drums upon a grey horſe, on which a black man was prepared to beat them, when the band, conſiſting of eight trumpets, ſtruck up *God Save the King*, after which they gave a Royal ſalute, and returned to their barracks, playing *Britons Strike Home* as they paſſed through the town. Numbers of parties arrived, from London and the neighbouring towns and villages, full dreſſed early in the morning, having been deterred from attempting to procure a lodging in Windſor.

The Prince of Wales dined with the Duke of Devonſhire at Chiſwick on Monday. After dinner, his Royal Highneſs and his Grace proceeded to Staines, where they ſlept at the Bush Inn, from which place they arrived about a quarter before nine o'clock this day at Windſor. They were followed by the Duke of Clarence.

The town, after 9 o'clock, continued uncommonly crowded during the whole day; but very excellent regulations were adopted and carried into effect by the cordial co-operation of the Police and Military.

The Officers appointed to guard the King's perſon were, Majors Elley and Miller, of the Royal Horſe Guards.

Sir Richard Ford attended at the principal entrance to St. George's Chapel, with a number of the Bow-ſtreet officers; and the Commanding Officer of the Royal Horſe Guards informed Sir Richard, he ſhould have any number of his men he pleaſed under his direction; in conſequence of which, the greateſt order was maintained, during the day.

At

At 10, the Knights Companions, in the following complete habit of the order, consisting of,

A black velvet helmet plume, white ostrich feather, and heron sprig; a purple velvet mantle, lined with white silk; gold and purple cordons; collar of the Order; crimson velvet hood, and crimson velvet surcoat; silver tissue jacket, and puffed breeches; white silk pantaloons; white kid shoes, silver shoe roses, and silver knee ditto, garter, &c.

The Officers of the Order in their mantles, the Knights elect in their under habits, having their caps and feathers in their hands, and the Honourable Capt. Yorke, the Proxy for the Earl of Hardwicke, in his ordinary habit; attended the Sovereign in the Royal Apartment.

The Officers of Arms, and the four Serjeants at Arms, with their maces, attended in the Presence Chamber; the Prebendaries and Poor Knights, as also the kettle drums and house trumpets, in the Guard Chamber.

The Hon. Capt. Yorke, Proxy for the Earl of Hardwicke, walked in the procession, dressed in his naval uniform.

At 11, a discharge of guns announced the procession; [of which the particulars shall be amply detailed in our next.]

Country News.

March 26. At night a fire broke out in a range of new stables belonging to the George-inn at *Chertsey*; which entirely destroyed the same, with 4 horses belonging to travellers; and damaged an adjoining house.

The inquisitive Antiquary now has an opportunity of gratifying himself with the examination of the traces of the intrenchment thrown up by Prince Rupert when he laid siege to *Liverpool*, in the year 1644, and described by Enfield, in his History of that town. It is situated about twenty yards from the present London road, and opposite the end of St. Ann's-street, on the East side of a road, recently cut, leading to Rodney-street. Here the rock has been evidently excavated, and filled up again with loose earth. Other traces are discernible in the field above, as well as on the other side of a lane nearer the town, at the top of a new street (now planned) to be called Gloucester-street, and at the corner of another intended street, to be denominated Silver-street, all just below the copperas-works, and on the site of the old mill, blown down about the year 1703. There has likewise been traced, and may now be seen, as the workmen are removing the earth, the situation of the fort or battery so accurately pointed out by Enfield; and in the trench have been found many bones, broken glass, old bricks, remnants of a wall, and leaden-balls. The lower trenches mentioned by the same writer were discovered, about forty years ago, when the Infirmary was dug; and in them were found gardevin bottles, cartouches, and various other articles left behind by the besiegers.

Domestic Occurrences.

Tuesday, April 9.

This morning a young woman was killed in Little Britain. She was serving milk, and a cart having drawn up close to the pavement, to make way for a loaded waggon, the wheel of the latter came in contact with the off-wheel of the cart, and threw it on the pavement, by which means she was crushed between the tail-board of the cart and the house. The moment the cart righted, she fell; and her death was instantaneous. The deceased was a fine young woman, about 18, and had been from the country but three weeks.

Sunday, April 21.

This night, about 9 o'clock, one of the extensive flour mills of Messrs. John and Charles Millwood, at *Bromley*, near Bow, in Middlesex, was discovered to be on fire, and soon communicated to and consumed the second mill. The premisses, which are completely leveled with the ground, were situated at the Northern extremity of the Limehouse or Bromley Cut, being an artificial channel connecting the Thames with the River Lea. The mills were in the occupation of Messrs. Millwood, but were the property of J. Lockwood, esq. of Lambourn in Essex. There are two distinctions of mills near this junction of the cut and the river; the one on the cut consisting of water mills, and has retained the name of *the Four Mills*; the other, adjacent to the river, comprises wind-mills, and is called *the Three Mills*. The former are destroyed, the latter have suffered no injury whatever. Although the first has, for a series of years, been known by the appellation of *the Four Mills*, they included five different aquatic wheels, and worked fourteen mill-stones. The cost of the erection of these was only 8000l. they were insured at 10,000l.; but we understand, in consequence of the prodigious increase in the price of labour and timber, they cannot be rebuilt at a less expence than double the amount of the sum insured. The other buildings, which have been reduced to a state of ruin, are the granaries of Messrs. Millwood's, and those of Messrs. Hatch and Co. and a dwelling-house, with a counting-house attached to it. The extremity of a malt-house across the channel was burnt, and the boards in front of a cottage, on the North side, were

ripped off, to protect contiguous edifices. Two barges afloat, the one laden, the other empty, were burnt to the water's edge: a pleasure boat by the activity of the populace was rescued from the danger. Had not the wind suddenly turned to the North-east, the spacious structure of the distillery of Messrs. Hatch and Co. and the adjoining village must inevitably have been involved in the common calamity. For nearly two hours the fire raged with unabating fury, before any engine was brought to diminish its violence. All the inflammable materials on the adjacent road and bridge, and even the piles in the stream, to the distance of 9 feet from the principal scene of the conflagration, were in a blaze, and presented a spectacle not less singular than terrific. About 1000 sacks of corn and flour are supposed to have been burnt, and the total loss is conjectured to be 50,000l. The cause of this calamity is at present unknown. Of the five mills, three had not been worked, or even opened, during Sunday; the other two had been stopped and locked up at 3 in the afternoon of that day. In the latter, the fire did not make its appearance until 9 in the evening. It is possible that the latent heat in a part of the machinery might subsequently communicate with some combustible materials.

Wednesday, April 24.

This day the Anniversary Festival of the Royal Humane Society was celebrated at the London Tavern. This Institution was founded, in the year 1774, for the preservation and restoration of life to persons affected by suffocation, &c. We have never witnessed a more numerous and respectable attendance of the Members of this most laudable Society. Lord Henniker, Vice President, was in the Chair, and acquitted himself most ably. Doctor Hawes congratulated the meeting on the prosperous progress of the Institution. He was witness to the sowing the first seeds of the Society, of their generation and maturity; and, from their singular and unprecedented liberality, he had the happiness to state, that, up to the present day, not less than 2,869 persons of both sexes had been relieved and preserved from untimely deaths, by the humane exertions of this Institution. The procession was preceded by one of the City Marshals; and 18 women and children, and 38 men and boys who had been preserved at various times by the means recommended and provided by the Society, marched in solemn order twice round the room. Amongst the former were the woman and child who fell from the Tower wall, and were saved by the husband and father, but with the loss of his own life. The Procession was a most affecting sight, and drew tears from the majority of the company. Lord Henniker, in an appropriate speech, moved, that the thanks of the Institution be given to the Bishop of Bristol, for an excellent discourse preached for the Society, and that his Lordship be requested to print the Sermon; which was carried with great applause. Dr. Hawes, again addressing the Society, observed, that it was the duty of the Institution to take particular notice of those persons who had promoted the chief object of the Society in the preservation of the lives of their fellow citizens; he therefore considered that the unanimous and general thanks of the Society, which was formed for public and private happiness, were justly due to Mrs. Newby, of the London Lying-inn Hospital, from whose personal and indefatigable exertions no less than 100 still-born children had been brought to life, and arrived to maturity; he therefore proposed the warmest thanks of the Society should be voted to her; which was agreed to with enthusiasm. He then read the abstract of the subscriptions of the evening, from which it appeared that a sum of 460l. had been collected. The Noble Vice President then proposed the health of Dr. Hawes, their worthy Treasurer, by whose unremitting exertions and unwearied assiduity the Society had been originally instituted, and whose personal efforts, for upwards of thirty years, had been the means of raising the Society to its present state of prosperity and utility. The evening closed, as it commenced, with the utmost hilarity and good humour; philanthropic disposition prevailed the whole night; and the Chairman having retired about 10, the company separated in the utmost harmony.

Tuesday, April 30.

In 1791, by the accounts of Messrs. Coutts, set forth in the Tenth Report, the whole of the dividends on Mr. Trotter's property in the Public Funds appear to have amounted to 80l. *per annum*; in 1792, to 200l.; in 1793, to 457l. 10s.; 1794, to 556l. 8s.; in 1796, to have increased to 2006l. 3s.; in 1797, to 4062l. 17s.; in 1801, those dividends further increased to 6816l. 13s. 3d.; and in 1802, amounted to the sum of 11,308l. 1s.

Mr. Trotter's funded property, at the close of the account, appears to have consisted of

£.	s.	d.	
53,221	13	4	Consols.
17,858	7	0	India Stock.
2,142	17	2	Bank Stock.
44,000	0	0	Red. 3 per Cents.
130,005	0	0	Four per Cents.
1,500	0	0	per ann. Imp. Ann.

Vol. LXXIV. p. 691. Mrs. Mathews was invited to a dance, to celebrate the coming of age of one of her neighbour's ſons, and, from being remarkably fat, was ſuffocated by her exertions in dancing.

Vol. LXXV. p. 184, col. 1. Claude Chappe, inventor of the telegraph, died at Paris on the 31ſt of January, in his 42d year. According to the French journals, he drowned himſelf in a well, from wearineſs of life, after having firſt written the following words on a piece of paper: "I kill myſelf, becauſe I am weary of a life that burthens me. I have nothing to reproach myſelf with."

P. 276, col. 2, l. 49, read "Hereford."

P. 283, col. 2, l. 10, read "At the houſe of his friend, Mr. James Watſon, in his 67th year, the Hon. John Sloſs Hobart, judge of the Diſtrict Court of the diſtrict of New York. In the death of Judge Hobart, another of our old revolutionary patriots has left the ſtage. During the war he was employed in ſome of the moſt confidential and influential ſituations in that ſtate, and always acquitted himſelf to public ſatisfaction. Mr. Jay, Mr. Hobart, and Mr. Yates, were the three judges of the Supreme Court firſt appointed after the Revolution. This ſituation he held, then was elected ſenator of the United States, which he left on his appointment to his late office."

P. 285, col. 2. Mr. John Edwin, of the Dublin theatre, was many years a favourite comedian of the Bath and Briſtol theatres, and died, of an apoplectic ſeizure, in the prime of life. He was a native of Bath; and, had his aſſiduity kept pace with his abilities, he would have riſen to great eminence in his profeſſion. He had received a more than tolerably good education; was well grounded in hiſtory and geography, and a maſter of the lighter accompliſhments of muſick, dancing, fencing, &c. His death was ſuppoſed to have been accelerated by the abuſe which had been illiberally beſtowed upon him in ſome dramatic ſtrictures, intituled, "Familiar Epiſtles." As a compliment to his memory, Mr. Jones, the manager, ſhut the theatre in the evening, conſcious that his brother-actors, who held him in great eſteem, would be unequal to perform. He was to have ſuſtained the principal part in the new play of the School for Reform, on the above evening.

P. 286, col. 2. Dr. Buchan was born at Ancram, a village ſituate near Jedborough, in Roxburghſhire, in the year 1729. His father poſſeſſed a ſmall landed eſtate there; in addition to which, he rented a farm appertaining to the Duke of Roxburgh. He uſed to ſay, that he had heard his grandfather tell, that he remembered having entered through a window in the paternal manſion, on purpoſe to bring out the proviſions belonging to the family, at the time the houſe itſelf was garriſoned by the King's troops, and its inhabitants driven into the fields. This perſecution forced him to take refuge in Holland, where he lived ſome time, and returned with King William, who reſtored liberty both civil and religious. The Doctor, at an early period of life, had a turn for medical ſtudies, and even while a boy at the grammar-ſchool was accuſtomed to act in the capacity of both ſurgeon and phyſician to the whole village. He repaired, however, to the Univerſity of Edinburgh, with a view to the ſtudy of divinity. But his theological purſuits were ſoon interrupted by a predilection for mathematicks, which proved more congenial to his mind. In this branch of ſcience he ſoon acquired ſuch proficiency as to be frequently employed as a private tutor to ſuch of his fellow-ſtudents as were leſs precocious than himſelf. He was thus at once enabled and induced to continue at the Univerſity during a period of nine years. This long reſidence naturally led to an intimacy with many of the ſtudents of medicine, who conſtitute the majority of thoſe who frequent that celebrated ſeat of Learning. He at the ſame time obtained conſiderable proficiency in botany, which delightful department of ſcience continued to furniſh a ſource of amuſement for many years of his life. Dr. Buchan at length dedicated himſelf wholly to medicine, and enjoyed a familiar intercourſe with all the celebrated profeſſors of phyſick, particularly the late Dr. Gregory, whoſe liberal opinions concerning medical knowledge probably had conſiderable influence on his own future views and conduct. In conſequence of the invitation of a fellow-ſtudent, who had ſettled in Yorkſhire, the Doctor joined him for ſome time in the practice of his art. On his return to the capital of Scotland for his degrees, he courted the eldeſt daughter of Mr. Peter, on his union with whom* he received a competent portion for thoſe days, and, in addition to this, formed ſome very reſpectable connexions, the lady in queſtion being related, by means of her mother, whoſe name was Dunbar, to the family of Dundas, of Dundas, of which the preſent Lord Dundas† is the repreſentative. He ſoon afterwards returned to reſume the duties of his ſtation at Ackworth, where his eldeſt ſon, now living, was born. The Doctor

* They were married in York cathedral.

† This family is originally of Engliſh extraction, the anceſtor having retired into Scotland on the Norman invaſion.

remained

remained there until the inſtitution itſelf was annihilated. Parliament, being at length convinced that Foundling-hoſpitals did little or no good, withdrew the 60,000 l. annually voted for its ſupport, in conſequence of which the whole fabrick tumbled to pieces. On this, our young phyſician returned to Edinburgh, where he practiſed for ſeveral years with ſucceſs, and occupied his hours of leiſure in compoſing the "Domeſtic Medicine; or, a Treatiſe on the Cure and Prevention of Diſeaſes by Regimen and Simple Medicines."—This was firſt publiſhed in 1770, and dedicated to Sir John Pringle, then Preſident of the Royal Society, with whom he was in ſome meaſure connected by his wife's family. On the death of the late Dr. Gregory, he became a candidate for the vacant chair; but the ſyſtem of rendering profeſſorſhips hereditary, which, though fortunately ſucceſsful in that particular inſtance, muſt inevitably terminate in the ruin of whatever Univerſity adopts it as a rule of conduct, preſented an invincible obſtacle to his ſucceſs. His ſucceſs in London was at firſt very flattering; and, could he have withſtood the allurements of company, which his convivial talents always enlivened, and conſidered the healing-art merely as a lucrative profeſſion, he might have undoubtedly amaſſed a large and ample fortune. But he too frequently preferred the ſociety of an agreeable friend to the calls of buſineſs, the importunities of patients, and the purſuit of wealth. He, however, exerted himſelf at times; and a little before the late memorable Revolution, he repaired to Dunkirk, where he reſtored a rich merchant to health, after his caſe had been relinquiſhed as hopeleſs by all the French phyſicians. His *magnum opus*, the Domeſtic Medicine, has experienced a ſale far exceeding that of any other medical work ever publiſhed before in this iſland. It has gone through no leſs than nineteen editions, many of which conſiſted of ſix and ſeven thouſand copies each, and ſtill enjoys as extenſive a circulation as ever. In addition to this, it has been frequently republiſhed in America, and has been repeatedly imitated, copied, and pirated, in various ways, as well as under different forms, both in Ireland and in this country. It is tranſlated into every language in Europe, and even into the Ruſſian. The reputation of the author appears to have been ſtill greater on the Continent than in his native country. From the late Empreſs of all the Ruſſias, the munificent rewarder of every ſpecies of merit, he received a large medallion, of pure gold, which has been ſeen and admired by the author of this article, with a complimentary letter, written at her Imperial Majeſty's expreſs deſire, by the Chancellor D'Oſterman. He alſo received many other complimentary letters, ſome of them accompanied with liberal preſents, both from individuals and ſocieties, in ſeveral of the Weſt India iſlands, expreſſive of their ſenſe of the many and great advantages derived from his work. In addition to this, he has publiſhed a Treatiſe on the Venereal Diſeaſe, which has paſſed through three editions. Dr. Buchan poſſeſſed a pleaſing exterior, a fine countenance, great ſuavity of manners, and an aſtoniſhing fund of amuſing anecdotes, which he told in ſuch a manner as to delight his aſſociates. Both the figure and face of the author of the Domeſtic Medicine muſt be allowed to have been not only peculiarly intereſting, but to have alſo diſplayed all the characteriſtics of maſculine beauty. In form he exceeded the common ſtandard; his features were animated with a vivid glow of health; he poſſeſſed the eagle's eye, and even the eagle's beak, if a fine aquiline noſe may be ſo denominated; while his perſon, tall, athletic, and well-proportioned, exhibited an union of ſtrength and ſymmetry. When age had "ſilvered o'er his head," it acquired a new dignity, ſtill mingled, however, with grace, and reſembled thoſe highly-wrought performances which we ſometimes find copied from Nature, and transferred to canvas, by the pencil of one of the old maſters. He alſo enjoyed that grand *deſideratum*, an excellent conſtitution; and never experienced any ſerious illneſs until within a year of his death, when his health began at firſt to decline, but gradually, and without precipitation. It has been already mentioned, that the Doctor, at an early period of his life, exhibited a marked predilection for mathematicks. To this it may be added, that he alſo had a great taſte, while at Edinburgh, for aſtronomy, and employed many hours of his life in attaining a preciſe knowledge of the laws which regulate the planetary ſyſtem. With theſe he joined a purſuit, far different indeed, and of a very diſſimilar nature; a purſuit which, although it may grace, yet but ſeldom accompanies, graver ſtudies. This was a taſte for poetry, cultivated aſſiduouſly, and with ſucceſs, at his leiſure moments, until the latter period of his life. The writer of this article has more than one effort of the Doctor's Muſe in his poſſeſſion, which produced ſome excellent lines, addreſſed to Battle-abbey, a moſt magnificent religious houſe, royally founded, and now falling faſt into decay. Even to his laſt hour, he lighted up incenſe at the ſhrine of the Muſes; for Dr. Buchan, like Cornaro, the able Venetian—an author who alſo

wrote

wrote on Health—employed his pen, and was in full poſſeſſion of all his faculties, when almoſt an octogenarian. The diſorder, which proved fatal at length aſſumed an alarming appearance, and indicated ſymptoms of water in the cheſt. He never once complained, or ſhewed any apprehenſions of death, of whoſe approach he was, however, perfectly ſenſible, and even frequently ſpoke of the event without emotion. He was abroad on the very day previouſly to his death, which occurred on the 25th of February, 1805, at nine o'clock in the evening, in an attempt to reach his bed from the ſofa, where he had juſt been reclining, and talking in his uſual placid manner. Even the laſt act of his life was peculiarly felicitous, having expired in this manner, without any previous confinement, in the full poſſeſſion of all his faculties, without any conſiderable degree of pain, and almoſt without a groan! Thus died Dr. Buchan, in the 76th year of his age. The offspring of Dr. Buchan conſiſted of three children, two of whom are ſtill alive. A boy called William, who was long and deeply lamented by him, died in his infancy. A daughter, Helen, and a ſon, A. P. Buchan, M. D.* a member of the Royal College of Phyſicians, London, who has practiſed for ſome years in Percy-ſtreet, with great reputation, ſurvive him.—His remains were interred on Wedneſday the 6th of March, 1805, in the cloiſters of Weſtminſter abbey, next to thoſe of the celebrated Dr. Jebb. Dr. Vincent, dean, behaved on this occaſion with a liberality becoming his character; and the corpſe, which was accompanied by a few reſpectable gentlemen, was interred under that roof which gives ſhelter to all that is mortal of ſo many illuſtrious Engliſhmen, amidſt the peals of the choir, and the tears of friends and relatives. A man who knew him long, and reſpected him greatly, eagerly ſeizes this opportunity to ſcatter a few flowers over his tomb!

P. 288, col. 1. Governor Pownall, in his early days, filled a ſituation in the Board of Trade, and was much eſteemed by Lord Halifax, who was firſt lord of that Board. In thoſe times, this board of office was the beſt ſchool for young gentlemen to obtain a rudimental knowledge of the commerce, the politicks, and the intereſts, of their country. Mr. Burke, however, by his Bill of Reform, in the year 1782, aboliſhed this office. Mr. Thomas Pownall (the ſubject of this ſketch) conſtantly paid a particular and ſedulous attention to the affairs of the Colonies. At the beginning of the ſeven years war with France, which commenced in America in 1754 (two years before it broke out in Europe), a number of perſons, who were ſtyled commiſſioners, being deputed from each Colony, aſſembled at Albany, to conſider of the beſt method they could deviſe to defend themſelves againſt the French, who were making great and alarming encroachments on their back ſettlements. This aſſembly was called the Albany Congreſs, and was the firſt Congreſs held in America. The precedent of this Congreſs gave riſe to the ſubſequent plan of a Congreſs Government, eſtabliſhed at the Revolution in 1775. As ſoon as the intention of the colonies to hold a Congreſs at Albany was known in England, Mr. Pownall immediately foreſaw the danger to the mother Country that this project of a general union would draw after it, if once permitted; and he preſented a ſtrong and impreſſive memorial to Lord Halifax on the ſubject. This was in the year 1754. The plan which the Congreſs had in view was, to form a great council of deputies from all the Colonies; with a Governor-general to be appointed by the Crown, and empowered to take meaſures for the common ſafety; and to raiſe money for the execution of their deſigns. The Miniſtry did not approve of this plan: but, ſeeing that they could not prevent the commiſſioners meeting, they reſolved to take advantage of this diſtreſs of the Colonies, to turn the ſubject of deliberation to their own account. For this purpoſe they ſent over a propoſal, that the Congreſs ſhould be aſſiſted in their conſideration by two of the King's council from each Colony, be empowered to erect forts, to levy troops, and to draw on the Treaſury in London for the money wanted; and the Treaſury to be reimburſed by a tax on the Colonies, to be laid by the Britiſh Parliament. This propoſal was peremptorily rejected, becauſe it gave the Britiſh Parliament a power to tax the Colonies. This was the firſt idea of taxing the Colonies by the authority of Parliament. Theſe facts are but little known. Although Mr. Pownall did not agree with the Miniſtry in the whole extent of their propoſal, yet they thought him a gentleman ſo well acquainted with the affairs of the Colonies, that, in the year 1757, they appointed him Governor of Maſſachuſett's bay, in the room of Mr. Shirley, removed. He did not give his confidence to Mr. Hutchinſon, Mr. Oliver, nor to any of their party; which they reſented, by propagating a variety of ſlanders againſt him

* Dr. A. P. Buchan is author of an excellent and well-written treatiſe, intituled, "Practical Obſervations concerning Seabathing; to which are added, Remarks on the Warm Bath." Thoſe beſt acquainted with his merits, pronounce him already equal to his father in his beſt days.

him amongſt the people, particularly amongſt the Clergy, with a view of making his ſituation uncomfortable to him. He was a friend to liberty, and to the conſtitution; and therefore he countenanced no plots againſt either. Being exceedingly adverſe to diſputation, after two years reſidence, he ſolicited to be recalled. In the year 1759, Mr. Bernard (afterwards Sir Francis) was removed from New Jerſey to Maſſachuſett's bay, and Governor Pownall went to New Jerſey in his room. He ſtaid in New Jerſey but a very ſhort time, being almoſt immediately appointed Governor, Captain-general, and Vice-admiral, of South Carolina, in the room of Mr. Lyttelton, now Lord Lyttelton. He ſtaid in Carolina until the year 1761, when, at his own deſire, he was recalled. Upon his arrival in London, he was appointed Director-general of the office of controul, with the rank of colonel in the army, under the command of Prince Ferdinand in Germany. While in this ſituation, having permitted ſome oats to paſs from Bremen for the uſe of the army, Mr. John Gueſt, who had been appointed inſpector of the magazines in Germany, declared they were damaged, and unfit for uſe: and he ſent a memorial to the Lords of the Treaſury in London, charging Governor Pownall with miſconduct in this matter. After ſome examination, the charge appeared to be unfounded, and, in conſequence, Mr. Gueſt was diſmiſſed from his employment. Gueſt came to London, and, in the ſpirit of revenge, ſent a copy of his memorial to Mr. Wilkes, who cauſed it to be printed in the fortieth number of "The North Briton." At the end of the war, Governor Pownall returned to England. His accounts were examined, and paſſed with honour. At the general election in 1768 he was choſen repreſentative in Parliament for Tregony, in Cornwall. At this time the hoſtile deſigns of the Britiſh Cabinet againſt America were become perfectly obvious. All America ſaw them, and every colony was ſeized with a general alarm. Theſe deſigns, and the meaſures which were founded upon them, Governor Pownall ſtrenuouſly and uniformly oppoſed in Parliament. His firſt eſſay was againſt the Bill for ſuſpending the Legiſlature of New York. In the debate on that Bill he declared, with a warm and ſtrong emphaſis, "That it was a fact, which the Houſe ought to be apprized of in all its extent, that the people of America, univerſally, unitedly, and unalterably, are reſolved not to ſubmit to any internal tax impoſed upon them by any Legiſlature in which they have not a ſhare by repreſentatives of their own election*." At this time very few people in England believed that America would make any ſerious reſiſtance; but, in a few years, Governor Pownall's words were found to be ſtrictly true. His other ſpeeches in Parliament, which are many in number, and very intereſting, were all printed by Mr. Almon, in his Parliamentary Regiſter, from Governor Pownall's own manuſcripts. The Governor alſo aſſiſted Mr. Almon very conſiderably in his American Remembrancer; twenty volumes; a work that is now become extremely ſcarce. At the general election in 1775 Governor Pownall was elected repreſentative in Parliament for Minehead, in Somerſetſhire. Throughout this Parliament he continued to oppoſe every meaſure that was inimical to America. He approved of Mr. Grenville as a miniſter, but not of his American meaſures; which, he ſaid, were ſuggeſted and recommended by thoſe perſons in America to whom he had refuſed to give his confidence; and who, he ſaid, were the enemies of both countries. He highly eſteemed the late Lords Chatham and Temple, whom he always conſidered to be the truly-diſintereſted friends of their country. With Dr. Franklin he was alſo upon terms of ſincere friendſhip. And he was, with equal ardour, the opponent of that ſyſtem of government which Mr. Burke ſo happily denominated "a double cabinet." At the general election in 1780 he retired from Parliament; but he preſerved his connection and friendſhip with Mr. Almon. Some time afterwards he quitted Richmond, and retired to Bedfordſhire; but frequently viſited London and Bath. The following may be added to Governor Pownall's literary productions:—"The Adminiſtration of the Colonies;" firſt publiſhed by Walter, and afterwards by Almon. It went through ſeveral editions.—Obſervations on his own Bread Bill. A few copies were given to his friends, but the tract was never publiſhed.—"Of the Laws and Commiſſion of Sewers," 4to. Never publiſhed.—"Conſiderations on the Indignity ſuffered by the Crown, and Diſhonour brought upon the Nation, by the marriage of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland with an Engliſh Subject, 1772." 4to. Almon. (Ironical.)—"A Letter from Governor Pownall to Adam Smith, LL. D. F. R. S. being an Examination of ſeveral Points of Doctrine laid down in his "Inquiry into the Nature and Cauſes of the Wealth of Nations." 1776. 4to. Almon.—"A Topographical Deſcription of ſuch Parts of North America as are contained in the annexed Map of the Middle Britiſh Colonies, &c. in North America. 1776." folio. Almon. The map was Lewis Evans's map, corrected, and continued to the year 1775.

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* Prior Documents, p. 163.

—"A Treatife on Antiquities. 1783." Dodfley.—A Memorial addreſſed to the Sovereigns of America. 1781. Almon.—Two Memorials with an explanatory Preface. 1783. Dodfley.—Memorial addreſſed to the Sovereigns of Europe, and the Atlantic. 1803. Debrett. In the month of Auguſt, 1765, he married Lady Fawkener, relict of Sir Everard F. who was many years ambaſſador at the Porte; and who, while reſident there, wrote a very elaborate account and deſcription of Conſtantinople, more curious and entertaining than any in our books. It has never been printed. Her ladyſhip died in March, 1777.

P. 289, col. 2. Charles Hornby, eſq. died on Wedneſday, Feb. 27, aged about 30. He entered early at Emanuel college, Cambridge, having fixed upon the practice of phyſick for his future profeſſion. His conſtitution was naturally weak, and, after paſſing about three years at the Univerſity, his health became ſo impaired as to oblige him to leave Cambridge; and in the Winter of 1797 and 1798, he was adviſed to try the climate of Liſbon. From that time to his death, his health afterwards gradually declined, notwithſtanding the precaution he took of paſſing ſeveral Winters on the Continent, in Liſbon and Italy; his debilitated conſtitution neceſſarily obliging him to abandon all thoughts of following the profeſſion he had choſen. Although expoſed to ſuch continual interruptions by bad health, and rendered incapable of proſecuting any regular courſe of ſtudy, his ſingular powers of mind enabled him to acquire a very large fund of knowledge. The various branches of mathematicks and natural philoſophy were perhaps his favourite purſuits; but his comprehenſive mind led him to the cultivation of almoſt every ſpecies of uſeful ſcience. He took great delight in mechanics; and, being perfectly acquainted with the theory, and poſſeſſing alſo much ingenuity of invention, he made ſeveral curious and uſeful diſcoveries. Beſides a competent acquaintance with claſſical learning, he made himſelf maſter of ſeveral modern languages. He had a high reliſh for works of imagination, where genuine wit and humour were diſplayed; and a taſte for the fine arts furniſhed his leiſure hours with amuſement. He was perfectly ſkilled in the theory of muſick, and played on ſeveral inſtruments himſelf. In every thing which he undertook he ſeemed to excel; and, in the game of cheſs, of which he was fond, he found but few competitors. Indeed, conſidering that he was far from being ſatisfied with a ſuperficial inveſtigation of any thing he applied to, and alſo that ſo much of his time was neceſſarily taken up in attention to health, one cannot but be aſtoniſhed at the great extent and variety of his attainments. The depth of his underſtanding was not, however, more remarkable than the modeſty and extreme ſimplicity of his character. He abhorred every ſpecies of affectation and oſtentatious parade; and his own manners were ſingularly ſimple and unaſſuming. To theſe were added a diſpoſition humane and affectionate in the extreme. Although he was backward in obtruding his ſentiments or his knowledge upon ſtrangers, among his friends his converſation was remarkably engaging and inſtructive. In ſhort, indeed, he poſſeſſed ſo many rare endowments, both of the heart and the mind, that all who enjoyed the happineſs of knowing him well will long and moſt deeply lament his loſs.

P. 289, col. 2. The houſe Mrs. Boſcawen reſided in at Richmond was the reſidence of Thomſon the poet, who was buried in the church, 1748. She repaired his favourite ſeat in the garden, and placed in it the table on which he uſed to write. Over the entrance is inſcribed,

"Here Thomſon ſung the Seaſons, and their change."

After her death it was put up to auction, and bought in, but ſince ſold for 2000 guineas.

P. 291, col. 2. Certain leaſehold eſtates at Hermes-hill, adjoining to White Conduit fields, in Pentonville, three houſes, and ſundry ground-rents, in the ſame place, the property of the late Dr. De Valangin, are ſoon to be ſold by auction.

P. 294, col. 2, l. 46, for "Rev. Mr. Saville, of *Clapham*," read "Rev. Mr. Savile, of *Edinburgh*;" l. 47, for "Beddom," read "Beddome;" l. 48, for "Martin," read "William," who received the appointment of aſſiſtant-commiſſary of accompts ſome time before his father's death.

Births.

LATELY, at Caſtle Bernard, in Ireland, the Counteſs of Bandon, a ſon.

At Woodburn, in Scotland, Lady Dunne, a ſon.

At Bath, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Gardiner, a ſon.

In Rivers-ſtreet, Bath, the wife of Henry Taylor, eſq. a ſon and daughter.

In Pulteney-ſtreet, Bath, the wife of Wyndham Goodden, eſq. a ſon.

At Farnham, Surrey, the wife of Lieut.-col. H. Keatinge, of the 56th Foot, a ſon.

At Caulk park, co. Derby, the lady of Sir Henry Harpur, bart. a ſon.

At Mere-hall, in Cheſhire, the wife of T. Langbord, eſq. a ſon.

At Lewes old barracks, Mary Barge, wife of the maſter-tailor of the Dorſet Militia, two ſons and a daughter, who, with the

the mother, are likely to do well. They have ſince been baptiſed by the names of John, James, and Marianne. This woman has had twice twins, and, once before, three at a birth.

In Broad-ſtreet-place, the wife of E. Ackerman, eſq. a ſon.

In Holborn, the wife of S. Smith, eſq. a ſon.

In Welbeck-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, the wife of W. Birch, eſq. a ſon.

In Great Portland-ſtreet, Mary-la-Bonne, the wife of S. Atkins, eſq. a ſon.

In St. Paul's church-yard, the wife of C. H. Bowles, eſq. a daughter.

March 27. The wife of the Rev. Mr. Hamond, of Great Maſſingham, co. Norfolk, a daughter.

30. At Witton, the lady of the Hon. John Wodehouſe, a daughter.

April ..... The wife of Conſtantine Geiſweiler, eſq. of Parliament-ſtreet, a ſon.

In Bedford-ſquare, the wife of J. Walker, eſq. a ſon.

In Charlotte-ſtreet, the wife of J. H. de Nichole, eſq. a daughter.

In Norfolk-ſtreet, Strand, the wife of R. Twining, eſq. a daughter.

April 1. At his Lordſhip's houſe, Gredington, in Flintſhire, Lady Kenyon, a ſon and heir.

3. At the Ducheſs of Rutland's, in Sackville-ſtreet, Lady Catherine Foreſter, adaugh.

6. At his Lordſhip's houſe in Bloomſbury-ſquare, Lady Ellenborough, a daugh.

7. In Cumberland-place, Mary-la-Bonne, the Counteſs of Charlemont, a daughter.

10. At Haverfordweſt, the wife of Major-general Gaſcoyne, M. P. a ſon.

11. At the Royal hoſpital, Dublin, the wife of Col. Anſtruther, a daughter.

12. At Edinburgh, the wife of W. Cuninghame Graham, eſq. of Gartmore, a ſon.

13. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Dundas, of Melville, a daughter.

15. Mrs. Lichfield, of Covent-garden theatre, a ſon and daughter.

At his Lordſhip's houſe in Hanover-ſquare, Lady Le Deſpencer, a daughter.

17. The wife of Mr. Roe, farmer, of Tuddenham, near Ipſwich, 3 daughters.

19. The wife of Capt. Gold, of the Royal Artillery, Woolwich, a daughter.

24. At her houſe in the Stable-yard, St. James's, the Ducheſs of Bedford, a ſon.

Marriages.

March 26. Capt. Croſt, R. N. ſecond ſon of Stephen C, eſq. of Stillington, to the eldeſt daughter of Hall Plumer, eſq. of Bilton-hall, near York.

Mr. John Congreve, farmer, of Deeping Fen, co. Lincoln, to Eliza, youngeſt dau. of the late Rev. Joſeph Mills, of Cowbit.

Rev. Wm. Rous Ellicombe, eldeſt ſon of the Rev. W. E. rector of Alphington, to Miſs Iſaac, of Clyſt St. George, Devon.

Mr. Comerford, of Caſtle-ſtreet, Holborn, to Miſs Suffolk, of Doctors Commons.

28. Mr. Marſhall, wine-merchant and chemiſt, to Miſs Newcome, daughter of Alderman N. of Northampton.

29. C. B. Wyatt, eſq. ſurveyor-general of the province of Upper Canada, in America, to Miſs Rogers, of Frith-ſtreet, Soho.

30. Mr. T. Goddard, bookſeller and ſtationer, of Pall Mall, to Miſs Grantham, of Chalvey-green, near Slough, Bucks.

31. At Leeds, Rev. Dr. Thomas Coke, a preacher of eminence among the Methodiſts, to Miſs Smith, of Bradford, Wilts.

April ..... Mr. Upton, apothecary, of King-ſtreet, Cheapſide, to Miſs Mary Brotherſon, of Charlotte-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

Mr. Reid, ſcrivener, to Miſs Hayes, both of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

April 2. At St. George's, Hanover-ſqua. Auguſtus Hamilton, eſq. ſon of Vice-admiral H. and great-grandſon of James fourth Duke of Hamilton, to Miſs Hyde, daughter of the late Judge H. and great-granddaugh. of Edward eighth Duke of Somerſet.

At Bideford, Devon, Mr. Richard Langton, banker, in Lombard-ſtreet, London, to Suſannah, third daughter of the late John Bartlett, eſq. of Bideford.

3. Robert Dundas, eſq. to Miſs Jane Rollo Dundas, daughter of the late Capt. Jas. D. of the E. India Company's ſervice.

Mr. Nathaniel Clifford, clothier and woollen-draper, of Reading, co. Berks, to Mrs. Chamberlain, widow of the late Thomas C. eſq. of Lambeth.

At Southmolton, Devon, F. S. Corniſh, eſq. of Southallington, to Miſs Anne-Courtenay Pierce.

At Birr, in King's County, Ireland, Jn. Melliſh Harriſon, eſq. of the 38th Foot, to Miſs Charlotte Palmer, daughter of the late Counſellor Edward P.

4. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Capt. Henry Waring, of the Royal Navy, to Miſs Margaret Franks, only daugh. of John-Henry F. eſq. of Mifterton, co. Leic.

At Shrewſbury, Townſend Ince, eſq. lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Cheſhire Militia, to Mary, ſecond daughter of Dr. Currie, of Cheſter.

5. At Brunſwick chapel, Portman-ſqua. by ſpecial licence, Griffin Wilſon, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Miſs Hotham, daughter of Gen. H.

6. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Capt. Biſhopp, ſon of Sir Cecil B. bart. to Lady Charlotte Townſhend, eldeſt dau. of the Earl of Leiceſter.

At Hammerſmith, co. Middleſex, Capt. Wilkie, of the 88th Foot, to Elizabeth, ſecond daughter of the late Sir Jn. Hales, bart. of Mundale, co. Lincoln.

At St. Mary-la-Bonne, Lieut. James Maclean, of the 92d Light Dragoons, to Miſs Hartley, dau. of the late Parker H. eſq.

Dr.

Dr. Robert Patrick, inſpector of the hoſpitals in the Southern diſtrict, to Harriet, ſecond daughter of the Hon. Lieut.-gen. Gardiner, of Lichfield cloſe.

10. At Hackney, Rev. Henry Piper, of Rochfort, Eſſex, to Miſs Lewin, of Hackney.

13. John Routh, eſq. of Auſtin-friers, to Miſs Dunbar, of Camberwell grove, Surrey.

14. Capt. Varlo, of the Royal Marines, to Miſs Pritzler, daughter of Theophilus P. eſq. of Auſtin-friers.

15. Anthony Nott, eſq. of Little Auſtin, co. Suſſex, to Miſs Evans, of Exeter.

Joſeph Draper, eſq. of North Down, co. Somerſet, to Miſs Lavinia Poole, of Stowey.

By ſpecial licence, in St. George's chapel, Dublin, by the Biſhop of Waterford, John M'Clintock, eſq. of Drumcar, co. Louth, to Lady Elizabeth Trench, daughter of the Earl of Clancarty.

16. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Thomas Boddington, of Upper Brook-ſtreet, to Miſs Mary Comerford.

Sir Drummond Smith, bart. of Tring park, to the Hon. Lady Sykes.

Francis Maſon, eſq. captain of the Rattler ſloop, to the Hon. Miſs Selina Hood, ſecond daughter of the Hon. Col. H. of Catherington, Hants, and grand-daughter of Lord Viſcount Hood.

17. Cordell Brooks, eſq. of Great George-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, to the eldeſt daughter of Geo. Stubbs, eſq. of Parliament-ſtreet.

Capt. Thomas Wood, to Suſan, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Robert Canſor, of Aylſham, co. Norfolk.

18. Rev. George Lock, rector of Lee, in Kent, to the eldeſt daughter of John Thompſon, eſq. of Waverley abbey, Surr.

John-Henry Deffell, eſq. of Gower-ſtreet, to the eldeſt daughter of the late Jn. Mackenzie, eſq. of Bayfield, in Scotland.

William Holbech, jun. eſq. of Farinborough, major of the Warwickſhire Militia, to Miſs Lucy Bowles, daughter of Oldfield B. eſq. of North Aſton, co. Oxford.

At Bath, B. C. Stephenſon, eſq. to Maria, ſecond daughter of the late Rev. Sir Peter Rivers Gay, bart.

23. Rev. John Moſſop, rector of Hothfield, in Kent, to Miſs Mary Aynſcombe, of Mortlake, in Surrey.

Deaths.

1804. *Sept.* 17. AT Prince of Wales's Iſland, Capt. Delaſons, of the Daſher.

1805. *Jan.*.. In Shepherd-ſtreet, May Fair, after a long and painful illneſs, aged 72, John Miller, M. D. formerly a phyſician at Kelſo, and afterwards, for ſome time, phyſician to the Weſtminſter General Diſpenſary. He was author of Obſervations on the prevailing Diſeaſes of Great Britain; of a Treatiſe on Aſthma; and ſome other medical works. His ſon, a lieutenant of the Britiſh navy, died a few months before him, captain of a ſeventy-four-gun ſhip in the ſervice of the Emperor of Ruſſia.

Jan. 22. At his houſe in Great Quebec-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, in his 59th year, John Matſon, eſq. formerly of Sandwich, in Kent, his Majeſty's chief juſtice, and judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, in the iſland of Dominica; of whom we hope to be enabled to give a more ample account in a future number.

Feb. 9. At Sandwich, in Kent, aged 96 years and 9 months, Mr. Peter Buller. He was by trade a peruke maker, and ſerved his apprenticeſhip in London; and, having carried on buſineſs in that line ſome years at Sandwich, he commenced tobacconiſt, and realized a ſufficiency to enable him to quit buſineſs entirely, which he had done many years before his death. He was born, baptized, and buried, in the pariſh of Saint Mary in Sandwich, where he reſided a great number of years, and had, until within the laſt year or two, every appearance of living to attain his hundredth year. In the younger part of his life he had lived freely; but his latter years he had marked with a temperance, regularity, moderation, and conſiſtency of character, that occaſioned him to be much eſteemed and reſpected by all his friends.

March . . . At Aberdeen, aged 103, F. Chriſtie, ſhoe-maker. He was born in 1702; remembered the Union perfectly; and retained the uſe of his faculties till within a ſhort time of his death.

Mrs. Bell, widow of the late Mr. J. B. of Newcaſtle.

At Bruſton, co. Glamorgan, William Rees, eſq. youngeſt ſon of John R. eſq.

At Caermarthen, Mrs. Jane Blomt. While ſitting near the fire, preparing to retire to reſt, by ſome accident her cloaths caught fire, and, before any aſſiſtance could be afforded, ſhe was ſo dreadfully burnt as to occaſion her death in great agony the next morning.

At North Elmham, Mrs. Buck, wife of Mr. B. glover. She was ſo near the fire that her cloaths caught the flames, and ſhe was ſo much burnt as to ſurvive only three hours.

Suddenly, near Calder abbey, whilſt giving directions to ſome workmen, aged 46, Joſeph Tiffin Senhouſe, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for Cumberland.

At Alnwick, co. Northumberland, Mr. Marſhall, miniſter to a church of Seceders, over which he had preſided 39 years, and had outlived all but one of his original congregation.

Rev. Copleſtone Radcliffe, M.A. of Exeter college, rector of Stoke Chilſland, Cornwall, and vicar of Tamerton Foliot, Devon; the former in the gift of the Crown, the latter in that of the Duke of Cornwall.

Cornwall. His father, of the ſame name, died in May 1802.

At Plymouth, Francis Pennardunn, eſq. of the Army Pay-office.

In his 19th year, deſervedly lamented by his family, Mr. Thomas Gilbert Wood, ſecond ſon of Robert Serrell W. of Oſmington, co. Dorſet.

At Southampton, the reliſt of the late S. Wilſon, eſq.

At Cliſton, William Burleton, eſq. of Hindon, major in the Wilts Militia.

At Heytesbury, Wilts, in his 80th year, Mr. Richard Sneigrove.

At Haverfordweſt, Elizabeth, daughter of Major-gen. Gaſcoyne, M. P.

At Tichhurſt, Suſſex, in a very advanced age, Miſs Heſter Blomer, daughter of the late Dr. B. prebendary of Canterbury.

Of a decline, aged 19, Miſs Suſannah Eſdaile, ſecond daughter of James E. eſq. of Upminſter, Eſſex.

March 5. At Naples, Prince Belvedere.

8. At Canterbury (of which city he was a native), in his 59th year, Mr. John Bumby, attorney at law; a man of very eccentric character, imprudent, intemperate, and, of late years, in diſtreſſed circumſtances. He publiſhed, in 1772, in 8vo, "An Hiſtorical Deſcription of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury;" reprinted in 1783, with corrections and additions by the late Rev. John Duncombe. "A Letter to the Overſeers of the Poor of the Pariſh of Deal, in Kent, reſpecting the great Increaſe of their Poor Rates, Canterbury, 1778," 8vo. "An Addreſs to the People of England, on the Increaſe of their Poor Rates, 1800," 8vo. "Summer Amuſement; or, Miſcellaneous Poems, 1783," 8vo. His wife, from whom he had for ſome time been ſeparated, died in 1786 *; and the youngeſt of his two ſons (Thomas B.), an excellent officer, was loſt, in 1801, in the Invincible man of war, of which he was a lieutenant.

9. At Florence, in his 76th year, the Abbé Felix Fontana, the celebrated direſtor of the Cabinet of Natural Hiſtory founded by the late Emperor Leopold when Grand Duke of Tuſcany, and author of a Treatiſe on Poiſon, in 2 vols. 4to, and other valuable works. He paſſed ſome months in London about 1779. He was buried cloſe to the coffin of Galileo.

10. Miſs Mary-Georgiana Law, ſecond daughter of the late Mr. Chriſtopher L. of the Ravenhurſt, near Birmingham.

At Maxton, near Dover, the infant ſon of Major-gen. Lord Forbes.

11. At Sharpitlaw, in Scotland, Mrs. Agnes Hood.

Aged 60, Elizabeth Clayton, of Wells, co. Somerſet; who, from an early propenſity to maſculine employments, had worked as a ſhip-carpenter at a dock-yard upwards of 40 years, and always in man's apparel; and was uſed to drink, chew tobacco, and keep company only with the workmen, yet would never enter into the matrimonial ſtate. She was a ſtrong, robuſt woman, and never permitted any one to inſult her with impunity.

At Hull, after a lingering illneſs, aged 67, Mrs. Croſſley.

12. In her 53d year, the wife of Joſeph Skerrett, eſq. of Nantwich.

In her 45th year, the wife of Charles Harvey, eſq. recorder of Norwich.

Mr. Samuel Markland, merchant, of Leiceſter; a good huſband and father.

At Woodſtock, co. Oxford, aged 54, Mr. James Dewdney, who, for the laſt 35 years, had been employed in the Duke of Marlborough's office.

13. At Louth, co. Lincoln, far advanced in years, Mrs. Petch.

At Mr. Jennings's houſe in Micklegate, York, in his 42d year, Mr. Amas, brother to Mrs. T. Jennings.

14. In his 77th year, after a ſhort illneſs, at Laymore, in the pariſh of Thornfcomb, Devon, Mr. Daniel Dampier, formerly captain of a merchant-veſſel which he had built at Weymouth.

While ſitting in his chair, Mr. Bulley, ſervant to Dr. Willis, of Lincolnſhire.

On College-hill, aged 44, Mr. George Brown, late of Upper Thames-ſtreet.

15. Much regretted, after an illneſs of nine days of apoplexy, aged 41, the Rev. Miles Cooper, maſter of the grammar-ſchool at Wateringbury in Kent, and curate of that place.

Aged 18, Eliza, third daughter of Mr. Concanen, attorney, of Briſtol.

Mr. Laurence Dundas, of the Exciſe-office at Edinburgh.

16. At Inverneil, in Argyleſhire, aged 68, Sir James Campbell, knt.

After a long illneſs, the wife of Edward Droſier, eſq. of Rudham-grange, Norfolk.

At Uſke, in Monmouthſhire, aged 49, of water in the cheſt, the wife of John Pyrke, eſq. of that place, and of Dorrington-ſtreet, Cold-Bath-fields, Clerkenwell.

Aged 37, after a lingering illneſs, Miſs Monckton, eldeſt daughter of the Hon. John M. of Fineſhade, co. Northampton.

17. Drowned, in the river Soar, Leiceſter, John Bull. He was in company with a woman with whom he had cohabited ſome years. They drank together, during the day, eight quarts and five cups of ale; and afterwards went to walk on the banks of the river near to Bow-bridge, and, though arm-in-arm, John ſlipped into

* See a Tour through the Iſle of Thanet, &c. 1793, 4to, p. 178.

to the water unperceived by the woman, who, on miſſing him, began to call out for John, who was found, ſoon after, by ſome perſons paſſing and ſeeing his hat floating on the water.

This day John Woodard, of Belgrave, co. Leiceſter, a very ſtout man, in the prime of life, quitted home, in apparent health, to call upon a perſon at Thurmaſton, whoſe houſe he had no ſooner entered than he fell down and inſtantly expired. This is the third ſudden death that has happened in that neighbourhood within the ſpace of a week.

Mr. Wood, of Wigſton, co. Leiceſter.

In Somerſet-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, St. Mary-la-Bonne, Stephen Haven, eſq. ſolicitor-general at the Bahama Iſlands.

Edward Broughton, eſq. accomptant-general of exciſe at Edinburgh.

18. At Barnard Caſtle, in his 74th year, Timothy Hullock, eſq. father of John H. eſq. the barriſter.

19. At Paris, Admiral Bruix, commander of the Boulogne flotilla.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Preſton, daughter of Sir George P. and aunt to Sir Robert P. of Valleyfield.

At Hadley, co. Middleſex, aged 89, the Rev. David Garrow, who had kept a flouriſhing ſchool there many years. He was brother of William Garrow, M.D. of Barnet, who died 1795, and father of Mr. G. the very eminent counſellor (and now M. P. for Gatton in Surrey), and of Edward G. eſq. of Totteridge, many years in the Eaſt Indies, and laſt year ſheriff of Hertfordſhire; and of two daughters, one of whom, after her return from India, married Mr. Monk, a gentleman-farmer at Cheſhunt, and the other was living ſingle with her venerable parent. The houſe at Monken-Hadley, where the Rev. Mr. Garrow lived and died, is ſuppoſed to have ſome relation to the abbey at Walden, to which the manor and rectory belong. In ſome of the rooms there are Scripture hiſtories carved over the chimney, and painted in the windows; but both theſe were of much later date. Mr. G. kept a ſchool for boys (but not firſt at Hadley, or at leaſt not in the ſame houſe). When his ſon the counſellor urged his father to give up the ſchool, after repeating the requeſt, the old gentleman declared that he was bent upon finiſhing the term of half a century in the employment, which he actually accompliſhed. Although he was reckoned a diſciplinarian in his ſchool, yet the boys loved him, and, when arrived at manhood, embraced every opportunity of viſiting their old maſter, who expreſſed a pleaſure in the expectation of ſeeing his former ſcholars (with the exception of few whom he had inſtructed). The large chamber in the houſe at Monken-Hadley, where the greateſt number ſlept, was, by his orders, always kept in the ſame ſtate, to the day of his death, as when uſed by the boys. His affection for his wife, and regret for her death, led him to viſit the room ſhe died in every day; but he did not allow that room to be uſed or opened by any of his family. She conducted herſelf, in every reſpect, ſuitably to her ſtation; and too much cannot be ſaid in her praiſe, which will be read with pleaſure by a grateful ſcholar. He felt his own gradual decay; and the loſs of memory affected him ſo much that he avoided ſociety, even that of his old neighbours, and, latterly, of his relatives, who were unremitting in their reſpectful attentions to the good old man, who, when able to walk out in his village, generally uſed a long ſtick, preſented to him by one of his family, which he called a Madagaſcar ſpear; and, as he wore his own hair, turned to ſilver locks, he reminded thoſe who met him of one of the Patriarchs, as deſcribed in Holy Writ, particularly when, to his neighbour's addreſs of ſalutation, he anſwered, with a benevolent as well as cheerful countenance, "God bleſs you!" There is a good portrait of him, aged 76, after Romney, in mezzotinto, by C. H. Hodges, 1787.

20. After very long and ſeverely-painful illneſs, Mrs. Elizabeth Mullens, wife of William M. eſq. of the Bank of England, third daughter of the late Rev. John Napleton, rector of Pembridge, in Herefordſhire. She was a woman whoſe memory ought to be preſerved, as affording a moſt edifying pattern of piety, charity, patient ſufferance, and an almoſt peculiar gentleneſs and ſweetneſs of mind and manners. The bright example which ſhe received from very excellent parents, heightened, perhaps, by her having been called to ſeverer trials, is an invaluable inheritance left by her to her children and her children's children.

22. In Great Pulteney-ſtreet, Bath, Mrs. Baker, wife of John B. eſq. of Wareſley-houſe, co. Worceſter.

At Paris, in his 79th year, Greuſe, the celebrated painter.

23. Suddenly, at Melbury Oſmond, co. Doſet, aged 60, the wife of Mr. Hen. Farr.

Aged 83, the Rev. John Bourne, 38 years maſter of the Charter-houſe in Hull, and rector of Kirby-Underdale, co. York. He was born Feb. 21, 1722, at Aſhover, in Derbyſhire, where his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, had ſucceſſively been rectors.

24. Aged about 60, Mr. Wm. Morton, of Skellington, near Lincoln, farmer.

Advanced in years, Mr. Rich. Couſon, of Eagle, near Lincoln, farmer.

At Belfaſt, in Ireland, Capt. Stewart, of the 13th Reſerve. His remains were interred at Shankhill, with military honours. It is a remarkable circumſtance reſpecting the death of this gentleman, that, had he lived but a few hours longer, when the reduction of that part of the Army of Reſerve to which he was attached took place, his family would not have been entitled to the proviſion allowed to the widows of officers of his rank.

At Vienna, in his 46th year, univerſally lamented, Aloys-Joſeph, reigning Prince of Lichtenſtein. By his will he has ſecured to all his domeſticks and dependents their ſalaries and penſions during life. He has left 1,200,000 florins annual revenue. He is ſucceeded by his only brother, Prince John of Lichtenſtein. On the 27th the body laid in ſtate, in public; and, on the 29th, was conveyed to Moravia, and buried in the family-vault.

25. At Fontainbleau, Madame de Toulongeon; by whoſe death the family of D'Aubigne has become extinct. Two perſons, principally, have made this family illuſtrious: Agrippa D'Aubigne, famous for his courage, for his attachment to Calviniſm, and, above all, by the friendſhip of Henry the Fourth; and Madame de Maintenon.

At Littlehampton, Suſſex, Mr. Corney, a very opulent yeoman and farmer; who has left, it is ſuppoſed, near 100,000l. among his poor relations.

At Mrs. Lane's, in Great Ormond-ſtreet, aged 61, Charles Terrell Morgan, eſq. of Fairford, co. Glouceſter.

At his houſe at Handſworth, near Birmingham, after a lingering illneſs, in his 68th year, Mr. Francis Eginton, juſtly celebrated for his ingenious diſcovery of painting and ſtaining of glaſs, far ſurpaſſing that of the antients, in which his numerous works will long continue monuments of his unrivaled abilities. A good ſpecimen of it may be ſeen in the window in Stationers-hall, preſented to that Company by the late Alderman Cadell.

26. At Foreſt-gate, Eſſex, after a long and painful indiſpoſition, in her 38th year, Sarah, wife of Thomas Backhouſe, one of the people called Quakers.

At the Small-Pox Hoſpital, Pancras, in his 58th year, William Woodville, M. D. 14 years phyſician to that inſtitution. He was a native of Cumberland, and, after taking his degree of M. D. at Edinburgh in 1775, reſided for ſome time at Denbigh, whence he removed, about 1782, to London, and became phyſician to the Middleſex Diſpenſary, an office he reſigned ſoon after his election to the Small-Pox Hoſpital. He was author of an inaugural diſſertation, "De Irritabilitate;" of an uſeful work, in quarto, intituled "Medical Botany;" and of ſome intereſting tracts on the Small-Pox, and on Cow-Pox; in the invention of the latter he was an early, zealous, and ſucceſsful practitioner. See Mr. Highmore's Addreſs on occaſion of the Doctor's death, p. 321—323.

At Wiſbech, aged 29, Mr. Wm. Harwood, painter, late of Boſton, co. Lincoln.

Aged 41, Mr. Joſeph Parkinſon, druggiſt, of Hull.

27. At Colcheſter, Miſs Caroline Crawford, youngeſt daughter of the late Rev. Archibald C. of Chiſwick.

Suddenly, about a quarter of an hour after dining in a perfect ſtate of health, Mrs. Hentig, wife of John-William H. eſq. of Hull.

28. At his chambers in Gray's-inn, aged 78, Mr. Benjamin Way.

29. Within a few days of completing his 59th year, Edmund Lechmere, eſq. of Hanley, co. Worceſter, nephew to the late firſt and only Lord Lechmere, high ſheriff 1733, repreſentative in parliament 1735, and one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for that county. He married, 1. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Blundel Charlton, of Ludford, co. Hereford, by whom he had two ſons, Nicholas and Edmund; the latter died 1798; and, 2. Elizabeth Whitmore, who died in 1803, by whom he had one ſon, Anthony.

At Biggar manſe, in Scotland, much regretted, Miſs Mary Watſon, daughter of the Rev. Mr. W. miniſter of Biggar.

At Mount Tiviot, in Scotland, Miſs Jane Elliot, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Gilbert Elliot, bart. of Minto, late lord juſtice clerk.

At Rampton, near Retford, aged 73, Mr. Wm. Fletcher, an ingenious clock-maker.

30. At her ſeat at Trawden-hall, near Coln, co. Lancaſter, full of years and good fruits, after a tedious illneſs, a general and gradual decay of nature, Sarah, widow of James Foulds, eſq. by whom ſhe had two children, Mary and Elizabeth. Elizabeth died unmarried; and Mary, alſo unmarried, ſurvives ſole heir. Mrs. Foulds was daughter and coheir of ——— Coates, eſq. of Royd-houſe, near Kildwick, co. York. She was a lady of extraordinary piety, patience, and reſignation; a dutiful daughter, a faithful wife, a prudent widow, a fond and affectionate mother, a warm friend, and of great benevolence to her tenants and the poor. Poſſeſſed of a wonderful flow of ſpirits, her hilarity forſook her not to the laſt; when ſhe expired, much regretted by all who knew her, aged 83.

At her mother's houſe in Cheſter, the wife of Randle Wilbraham, eſq. of Rodehall, in Cheſhire.

Capt. Green, of Keynſham. Driving his gig through Temple-ſtreet, Briſtol, it

was

was overturned by a waggon, the wheels of which paſſing over his head, killed him inſtantly.

At Beverley, co. York, in his 36th year, John Foſter, M. D.

At his apartments in the Royal hoſpital at Greenwich, aged 77, Arthur Edwards, eſq. lieutenant of the Royal Navy.

At Liſbon, whither he went for the recovery of his health, William Macleod, eſq. late firſt lieutenant on-board his Majeſty's frigate La Virginie, and fourth ſon of Donal M. eſq. of Geanies, Roſsſhire.

31. In London, aged 82, James Garnar, eſq. an eminent attorney of Grantham, co. Lincoln.

At Somerby, aged 78, Mrs. Sarah Taylor, late of Cold Harbour inn, Grantham.

Aged 43, the wife of Mr. Frankiſh, farmer, of Kirmington, co. Lincoln, and ſiſter to Mr. Hodgſon, draper, of Hull.

Aged 68, Mr. Taverner, ſhop-keeper, of St. Paul's-ſtreet, Stamford.

Aged 64, Mrs. Pilkington, widow of Mr. Robert P. formerly a reſpectable farmer, &c. of Stamford.

Aged 28, Mr. George Siſſon, lately of Eſſondine.

At Fulbeck, aged 31, the wife of Mr. Atkinſon, attorney, of Lincoln.

At Cambridge, Mr. John Hart, who formerly kept the Roſe tavern there.

Aged 71, Mrs. H. M. Iliffe, daughter of the late Mr. Edmund I. of Hinckley, co. Leiceſter, and aunt to Mr. E. Swinſen, druggiſt, of Leiceſter.

Mrs. Edmunds, wife of Francis E. eſq. of Worſborough, co. York, and one of the daughters and coheireſſes of the late Joſeph Offley, eſq. of Norton-hall, co. Derby.

Lately, in Mecklenburgh-ſtreet, Dublin, aged 104, Mr. James Solas Dodd, member of the College of Surgeons of London, and formerly a navy ſurgeon. He was author of a Natural Hiſtory of the Herring, publiſhed in 1751, in 8vo; and of a pamphlet, printed in 1753, in 8vo, entitled, "A phyſical Account of the Caſe of Elizabeth Canning."

April .... At Staiths, near Whitby, Signor Roſſignol, who appeared in London about 25 years ago, at the celebrated Breſlaw's, in Cockſpur-ſtreet, oppoſite the Hay-market, London. His exhibition conſiſted of tutored birds *. A number of little birds, to the amount (we believe) of 12 or 14, being taken from different cages, were placed upon a table, in the preſence of the ſpectators, and there they formed themſelves into ranks, like a company of ſoldiers. Small cones of paper, bearing ſome reſemblance to grenadiers' caps, were put upon their heads, and diminutive imitations of muſkets, made of wood, ſecured under their left wings. Thus equipped, they marched to and fro ſeveral times, when a ſingle bird was brought forward, ſuppoſed to be a deſerter, and ſet between ſix of the muſqueteers, three in a row, who conducted him from the top to the bottom of the table, on the middle of which, a ſmall braſs cannon, charged with a little gun-powder, had been previouſly placed; and the deſerter was ſituated in the front of the cannon. His guards then divided; three retiring on one ſide, and three on the other, and he was left ſtanding by himſelf. Another bird was immediately produced; and a lighted match being put into one of its claws, he hopped boldly on the other to the tail of the cannon, and, applying the match to the priming, diſcharged the piece without the leaſt appearance of fear or agitation. The moment the exploſion took place, the deſerter fell down, and lay apparently motionleſs, like a dead bird; but, at the command of his tutor, he roſe again. The cages being brought, the feathered ſoldiers were ſtripped of their ornaments, and turned into them in perfect order.—After he had quitted Breſlaw, his next performance conſiſted in counterfeiting the notes of all kinds of ſinging-birds; when he aſſumed the name of *Roſſignol (Anglicè*, Nightingale), and appeared on the ſtage at Covent-garden theatre, where, in addition to his imitation of the birds, he executed a concerto on a fiddle without ſtrings; that is, he made the notes in a wonderful manner with his voice, and repreſented the bowing by drawing a ſmall truncheon backwards and forwards over a ſtringleſs violin. His performance was received with great applauſe, and the ſucceſs he met with produced many competitors, but none of them equalled him. It was, however, diſcovered, that the ſounds were produced by an inſtrument, concealed in the mouth; and then the trick loſt all its reputation. He died in a ſtate of great penury.

Aged 60, Robert Collins, eſq. of Petteril-green, many years governor of Cape Caſtle, on the coaſt of Africa.

Aged 54, Mr. Dikes, farmer, of Bingham, co. Nottingham.

Aged 28, Miſs Mary-Anne Thompſon, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. J. T. ſhipchandler, of Hull.

At Hull, Miſs Anne Woodcock, niece to Mr. James Hewetſon, merchant.

The body of a Mr. Bailey, of Holt, co. Somerſet, who had been miſſing ſix weeks, was found in the canal near Swinſdon. The ſkull had been perfo-

rated

* We have ſeen the exhibitor of birds at Breſlaw's, and the imitator of birds on the ſtage; but always ſuppoſed, and ſtill think, them to have been two different perſons. EDIT.

ted, as with a piſtol-ball, and a ſtone tied about the neck to ſink the body.

At Oſbaſton, near Monmouth, aged 90, Dame Morris. She had had her coffin prepared many years previous to her deceaſe, and kept it in her houſe, devoted to the purpoſes of holding the neceſſaries of life, &c.; and when it came to be appropriated to its real uſe, it was found nearly filled with apples, which of courſe gave place to the good old dame's body.

Mr. Joſeph Welch, well known to the noblemen and gentlemen educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, having lived aſſiſtant to Mr. Ginger (bookſeller to that ſeminary), for the laſt 40 years. He was long in the habit of ſelling a MS liſt of the ſcholars, which, in 1788, he printed in a quarto volume, intituled, "A Liſt of Scholars of St. Peter's College, Weſtminſter, as they were elected to Chriſt Church College, Oxford, and Trinity College, Cambridge, from the Foundation by Queen Elizabeth, 1561, to the preſent Time, including the Admiſſions into the firſt-named College, from 1663. To which is prefixed, A Liſt of Deans of Weſtminſter; Deans of Chriſt Church, Oxford; Maſters of Trinity College, Cambridge; and Maſters of Weſtminſter School. By Joſeph Welch."

At Mr. Strafford's, on Holborn-hill, after a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Spilſbury, wife of Mr. S. of Lewes, Suſſex.

April 1. At his lodgings in Exeter, of a conſumption, in his 20th year, Major Wm. Erſkine, of the 71ſt Foot, youngeſt ſon of the late James E. eſq. of Cardroſs, in Perthſhire.

2. Aged 74, Mrs. Parker, of Reapham, near Lincoln, wife of Mr. William P. of that village, farmer.

At his houſe in Fareham, much regretted by his family, in his 83d year, Richard Bargus, eſq. near 50 years an acting magiſtrate for the county of Hants.

In York-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, Mrs. Horſley, wife of the Biſhop of St. Aſaph.

3. At Ulcomb, Kent (of which he had been rector 23 years, being preſented by the truſtees of Godfrey Bagnal Clarke, in 1778), after a lingering illneſs, the Rev. Fitzherbert Adams, B. C. L. of Lincoln college, Oxford.

4. At his lodgings in Miller-ſtreet, Glaſgow, John J. Murray, eſq. conſul from the United States of America.

5 Mr. Hind, of Leiceſter.

At his lodgings in Bath, aged 45, Joſeph Reubidge, eſq. many years a member of the Whig Club.

At Knightſbridge, co. Middleſex, Mrs. Marſh, wife of William M. eſq. of the War-office, ſon of Charles M. eſq. F.A.S.

At her houſe in Weymouth-ſtreet, Mrs. Sumners, ſiſter to Mrs. Pitt, of Arlington-ſtreet, Piccadilly.

6. At his houſe on Wheat-hill, near Derby, aged 90, Mr. James Bennett.

7. Aged 34, the wife of Mr. Aiſtorpe Stovin, attorney, of Hull.

At his apartments in High-ſtreet, Mary-la-Bonne, Mr. Joſeph Dix. He was a very remarkable character; was hump-backed, wore a cocked hat with the flaps all down, and an old brown coat, &c.; lived on his income, which was 30l. a year, which he ſpent chiefly in liquors, being a very little eater; and on cold, dull, and rainy days, uſed to lie in bed with all his clothes on, and a three-cornered cocked hat and ſpectacles. He ſaid lying in bed ſaved victuals, as it took away his appetite, and that the heat was more equal. He was a very ingenious man, having travelled into moſt foreign parts; uſed to mix medicines for himſelf (being well ſkilled in that art) as well as for many others; never went to church or chapel, nor ſaid any more prayers than "God bleſs me;" ridiculouſly conceiving that it was tormenting the Almighty with that which he knew. He was an excellent ſcholar, and ſpoke ſeveral languages fluently; a very cheerful, pleaſant companion for old or young; and is much lamented.

8. Aged 70, Matthew How, gent. one of the aldermen of Derby; and, on the ſame night, his nephew, Mr. John How, ſurgeon, of Kegworth, co. Leiceſter.

At Briſtol Hot wells, Capt. William Walker, of the late 28th Light Dragoons, ſon of William W. eſq. of Erdington-hall, co. Warwick.

At Alreſford, Hants, Henry Sealy, eſq.

At his houſe on Woolwich common, Kent, Major Lawrence Hadley Newton, of the Royal Artillery.

Thomas Ayliffe, eſq. of Surbiton, near Kingſton, Surrey, formerly turner to his Majeſty, and for many years a conſiderable chair-maker in Wardour-ſtreet, Soho.

At his houſe in Great Charlotte-ſtreet, Blackfriers-road, Edward Falkingham, eſq. many years in the Navy-office.

At his ſon's houſe, in Dean-ſtreet, Soho, aged 90, Gawin Hamilton, eſq. of Killileagh caſtle, co. Down, Ireland.

9. At his houſe on Stamford-hill, Joſeph Bramley, eſq.

At Debden-parſonage, Eſſex, aged 76, Mrs. Totton, widow of the Rev. Wm. T. late vicar of Edgeware, Middleſex. She was daughter of the late Dr. Jurin, whoſe ſiſter married Trench Chiſwell, eſq. father of the late Richard Muilman Trench C. eſq. of Debden, who preſented his ſon to that vicarage.

At Peterborough, in his 76th year, Dr. James Garner.

At Stone Dean, near Beaconsfield, Charles Molloy, eſq. youngeſt ſon of the late Geo. Cook, eſq. M.P. for Middleſex.

At

At Windleſtone, co. Durham, Miſs Eden, fourth daugh. of Sir John E. bart.

10. Mrs. Joſeph Adams, of Ware, co. Herts. Her death was occaſioned by her cloaths catching fire.

At Hill-houſe, Surrey, in his 32d year, Capt. William-Auguſtus Halliday, of the Queen's regiment of Foot, ſecond ſon of the late Major and Lady Jane H. of the Leaſowes, in Shropſhire, and brother to Capt. H. of Groſvenor-place.

At Cheſter-place, Lambeth, the lady of the Hon. Philip Roper.

At Mr. Morland's, in Pall Mall, aged 86, Mrs. Mills, relict of Auſtin M. eſq. of Greenwich, and mother of Mrs. Morland.

Aged 80, Robert Freeman, eſq. of Lynn, Norfolk; who had twice ſerved the office of mayor of that borough.

11. Aged 21, Mrs. Dring, wife of Mr. Samuel D. of Hull.

At his houſe in South-ſtreet, Finſbury-ſquare, Samuel Worthington, eſq. of Jeffries-ſquare.

12. In her 81ſt year, in conſequence of a fall, Mrs. Elizabeth Horne. She retained the perfect uſe of her faculties, mental and corporeal, to the fatal moment which deprived the world of one of the beſt of women, and her friends of an ineſtimable bleſſing.

At his houſe in St. Swithin's lane, of a dropſy in the cheſt, after a painful illneſs of twenty days, aged 47, John-Edward Breen, eſq. a gentleman well known for the amenity of his manners, his refined taſte in the polite arts, and particularly for his extenſive knowledge of pictures, &c. &c. His communicative and friendly zeal for the encouragement and improvement of the artiſts of this country prompted him to become one of the earlieſt patrons and ſubſcribers of the Britiſh ſchool; and the delicate and truly Chriſtian feelings of his heart induced him to enliſt, and continue to his death, among the governors and benefactors to the charitable Society of St. Patrick. His intelligent partiality for the productions of antient and modern painters, and his diſcernment in the choice of them, are plainly evinced in the very valuable and numerous collection he has left behind him. Pictures of the beſt maſters, viz. a Madona by Raphael; the Adoration of the Magi by Pouſſin; the Holy Family by Leonardo da Vinci; a Claude, &c.; together with miniatures, carvings in ivory of the moſt exquiſite workmanſhip, books on painting, and books of prints, bronzes, ſtained glaſs, &c.; which for a long time afforded pleaſure and entertainment to himſelf and the well-informed circle of his friends; will probably be ſoon ſubmitted to the eyes and judgement of the publick, although we do not know yet how or where they will be diſpoſed of. His remains were depoſited in the vault of St. Swithin's church on the 17th inſt.

Found dead in his grounds, Mr. Wm. Holland, ſen. of Claythorpe, near Louth, co. Lincoln, a reſpectable farmer and grazier. He was carrying a loaded gun to ſome of his ſervants, and, being very infirm, it is ſuppoſed he was reſting himſelf upon the muzzle, when, by ſome accident, it went off, and lodged the contents in his body, of which he died.

On Crome's-hill, Greenwich, aged 76, Charles James, eſq. one of the directors of the Sun fire-office, formerly a wholeſale linen-draper in Cheapſide, and partner in the banking-houſe of Maſon, Yellowly, &c.

Aged 48, John Scudamore, eſq. M. P. for Hereford. He was taken ill in the Houſe of Commons, during the debate reſpecting Lord Melville, on the 8th. Several of his friends repeatedly preſſed him to go home and ſend for medical aſſiſtance, which he refuſed, and to this his death is attributed.

13. Aged 85, William Hodges Stevens, eſq. of the Grove, Hackney.

In her 15th year, of a conſumption, Miſs Margaret Carr, daughter of Mr. Thomas C. of St. Paul's church-yard.

At Debden-hall, Eſſex, after three days illneſs, Lady Vincent, wife of Sir Francis V. bart. of Stoke D'Abernon, co. Surrey, daughter of the Hon. Edward Bouverie, and ſiſter to Lady Loughborough. This amiable young lady was in her 25th year, and had been only three years married.

14. At Barkſtone, in the Vale of Belvoir, Mr. Richard Hays. He paſſed through a long life with almoſt uninterrupted good health, till within a ſhort time of his death; and has left a widow, with a numerous race of children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

At Dewliſh, co. Dorſet, Thomas Gundry, eſq.; of a mild and affable diſpoſition; kind and liberal to his domeſticks; a ſtrenuous friend to the poor; and hoſpitable to all who viſited him. His landed property devolves, in general, to E. J. Brown, eſq. knight of the ſhire for Dorſet.

At the houſe of William Armit, eſq. in Grafton-ſtreet, Dublin, Mrs. Tydd, only ſiſter to the late Sir John T. bart.

15. At his villa at Weſt End, Surrey, in his 55th year, of apoplexy, George Carpenter, Earl of Tyrconnel, and Viſcount Carlingford. By his firſt wife, Lady Frances Manners, ſiſter to the late Duke of Rutland, he had no children; by his ſecond, Miſs Delaval, daughter of Lord D. he has left an only daughter, Lady Suſan Carpenter. In private ſociety he was univerſally beloved. He ſucceeded his father, the firſt Earl, 1762, and is ſucceeded by his brother, the Hon. Charles Carpenter.

A5

At Andover, Mrs. Hulton, widow of Henry H. esq. eldeſt daughter of the late Iſaac Preſton, eſq. of Beeſton-hall, Norfolk, and ſiſter and coheireſs of the late Jacob Preſton, eſq. of the ſame place.

At his houſe in Argyle-ſquare, Edinburgh, aged 77, Robert Mackintoſh, eſq. of Dalmunzie, one of the ſenior advocates of the Scotch Bar.

16. At the houſe of Alexander Annand, eſq. in Love-lane, Wood-ſtreet, Cheapſide, William Trotter, eſq.

By throwing herſelf into a pond at midnight, aged 60, Mrs. Wray, houſekeeper to Sir John Blois, of Cockfield-hall, Yoxford, Suffolk. Her brother had drowned himſelf a few days before.

At his lodging at Hammerſmith, Middleſex, by cutting his throat, Mr. Lonſdale, formerly keeper of the tap at the Opera-houſe, Hay-market. A ſhort time ago he was, by his creditors, thrown into Newgate, which, with the loſs of his licence, made ſo forcible an impreſſion on his mind as to occaſion derangement, and cauſe him to commit the raſh action.

17. At the Saliſbury Arms at Hatfield, on his way to London, aged 66, Sir Philip Monnoux, bart. of Sandy-place, co. Bedford, many years an active magiſtrate for that county.

19. At Witham, Eſſex, aged 72, Jacob Pattiſon, eſq.

At his houſe in Fore-ſtreet, Cripplegate, after a very ſhort illneſs, Mr. Wasner; a man not more eminent in his profeſſion than for his many amiable qualities.

In Winchester-ſtreet, aged 63, Mr. H. Cauſton, many years an eminent printer in Finch-lane, Cornhill, and a member of the Common Council for Broad-ſtr. ward.

21. At Bury St. Edmund's, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Yates, mother of the Rev. Richard Y. chaplain to Chelſea hoſpital, and author of the Monaſtic Hiſtory of that town.

22. By an accidental and fatal fall from the ſtaircaſe, aged 56, Mr. Thomas Simpkin, proprietor of the Crown and Anchor tavern, in the Strand, and recently maſter of the Vintners Company. It may be faithfully recorded of him, that he was a modeſt, unaſſuming character, poſſeſſing great ſuavity of manners, and capable of the ſincereſt friendſhip. He was an affectionate and kind huſband, and a moſt loving father; and has left an afflicted widow, three ſons, and four daughters, to deplore their heavy and lamented loſs. The writer of this had long enjoyed his acquaintance; and, as he knew his worth, cannot refiſt offering this laſt tribute of regard to his loſt and departed friend. His remains were depoſited, on the 28th, in St. Clement's church.

*** PROMOTIONS, *&c. unavoidably deferred.*

BILL OF MORTALITY, from March 26, to April 23, 1805.

Chriſtened.			Buried.							
Males	803	1561	Males	609	1179	Between	2 and 5	141	50 and 60	104
Females	758		Females	570			5 and 10	49	60 and 70	79
Whereof have died under 2 years old 344							10 and 20	31	70 and 80	53
Peck Loaf 5s. 1d.; 5s. 1d.; 5s. 0d.; 5s. 1d.							20 and 30	87	80 and 90	29
Salt £.1 0s. 0d. per buſhel; 4d.½ per pound.							30 and 40	125	90 and 100	3
							40 and 50	134	100	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, April 22:

Fine 75s. to 80s.—Seconds 65s. to 75s.—Pollard 27s. to 29s. 0d.—Bran 9s. to 11s. 0d.

Return of Flour, April 6 to April 12, from the Cocket Office:

Total 11,915 Sacks. Average 88s. 11d.½ 0s. 1d.½ lower than the laſt Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, April 20, 42s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Apr. 24, 1805, is 50s. 5d.¾ per Cwt. excluſive of the Duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, April 20:

Kent Bags	4l.	4s. to 5l. 16s.	Kent Pockets	4l.	0s. to 5l. 4s.
Suſſex Ditto	4l.	4s. to 5l. 5s.	Suſſex Ditto	4l.	4s. to 4l. 18s.
Farnham Ditto	7l.	0s. to 8l. 0s.	Eſſex Ditto	4l.	0s. to 4l. 16s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, April 20:

St. James's—Hay	2l. 16s.	0s. to 4l. 14s. 0d.	Average 3l. 15s. 0d.
Straw	2l. 5s.	6d. to 3l. 0s. 0d.	Average 2l. 12s. 6d.
Whiteſhapel—Hay	3l. 16s.	0d. to 4l. 10s. 0d.	Average 4l. 3s. 0d.
Clover	4l. 4s.	0d. to 5l. 5s. 0d.	Average 4l. 15s. 6d.
Straw	2l. 6s.	0d. to 2l. 16s. 0d.	Average 2l. 12s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, April 22. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s.	8d. to 5s. 8d.	Pork	4s.	4d. to 5s. 4d.
Mutton	4s.	4d. to 5s. 4d.	Lamb	7s.	0d. to 8s. 4d.
Veal	5s.	0d. to 6s. 4d.	Beaſts, about 2000. Sheep 9000.		

COALS, Beſt, in the Pool, 49s. 6d. Delivered 61s. 6d. Sunderland, 44s. 0d. Delivered 56s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 76s. Mottled 86s. Curd, 90s. CANDLES 11s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 12s. 6d.

TALLOW, per ſtone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 6d. Clare Market 3s. 6d. Whitechapel 3s. 4d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1805.

Apr.	Bank Stock.	3per Ct. Bk Red.	3per Cent. Consols.	4per Ct. Consol.	5per Ct. Navy.	5per Ct. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	South. S. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5per Ct.	Imp. 3per Cts.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
26	180½	shut	58⅝	shut	89¼	shut	shut	shut	shut	2d	1p	63⅛	shut	——	3⅛p	shut	——	18 18 0	1d
29	180½	shut	58⅛	shut	89⅛	shut	shut	shut	shut	2d	1p	63½	shut	——	3⅛p	shut	57½	18 18 0	1d
30	shut	shut	58⅛	shut	89½	shut	shut	shut	shut	2d	1p	——	shut	——	3⅛p	shut	——	18 18 0	1d
31	Sunday																		
1	shut	shut	58	shut	89⅝	shut	shut	shut	180½	2d	2p	——	shut	——	3⅛p	shut	——	18 18 0	1d
2	shut	shut	57⅞	shut	89⅛	shut	shut	shut	shut	2d	2p	——	shut	——	3p	shut	——	18 18 0	1d
3	shut	shut	57⅞	shut	89½	shut	shut	shut	180	2d	2p	——	shut	——	3p	shut	57½	18 18 0	1d
4	shut	shut	57½	shut	89½	shut	shut	shut	shut	2d	2p	63⅛	shut	——	2⅞p	shut	57¼	18 18 0	1d
5	shut	shut	57⅛	shut	89⅜	shut	shut	shut	178	2d	2p	62⅞	shut	——	2p	shut	56	18 18 0	1d
6	shut	shut	57½	shut	89½	shut	17⅛	shut	shut	——	2p	——	shut	——	2p	shut	——	18 18 0	1d
7	Sunday																		
8	177	shut	57⅜	shut	88⅛	shut	shut	shut	shut	2d	2p	——	shut	——	2⅛p	shut	shut	18 18 0	1d
9	shut	shut	57⅛	shut	89⅛	shut	shut	shut	shut	2d	2p	——	shut	——	3⅛p	shut	shut	18 18 0	1d
10	177½	shut	58	shut	89⅛	shut	shut	shut	shut	2d	2p	——	shut	——	3⅛p	shut	shut	18 18 0	1d
11	shut	shut	58⅛	shut	89	shut	shut	shut	shut	2d	1p	——	shut	——	3⅛p	84¼	shut	18 18 0	1d
12	holiday																		
13	——	shut	57⅛	shut	89⅛	shut	shut	shut	shut	2d	1p	——	shut	——	2⅛p	——	shut	18 18 0	1d
14	Sunday																		
15	holiday																		
16	holiday																		
17	——	shut	57⅛	shut	88⅛	shut	shut	shut	——	2d	1d	——	shut	——	2⅛p	——	shut	18 18 0	1d
18	177½	shut	57⅛	shut	88⅛	shut	shut	shut	179	2d	1d	——	——	——	2⅛p	——	shut	18 18 0	1d
19	173½	shut	58⅛	shut	88⅛	shut	shut	shut	180½	2d	1d	——	56⅛	57½	3⅛p	——	shut	18 18 0	1d
20	——	shut	58⅛	shut	88⅛	shut	shut	shut	——	2d	2d	——	shut	——	3⅛p	——	shut	——	1d
21	Sunday																		
22	——	shut	57⅛	shut	88⅛	shut	shut	shut	178	2d	2d	——	——	——	2⅛p	85	shut	18 19 0	1d
23	172½	shut	57⅛	shut	88⅛	shut	shut	——	180	2d	2d	——	——	——	2⅛p	——	shut	18 19 0	1d
24	172½	56⅛a57	57⅛	shut	88⅛	shut	shut	——	——	2d	2d	——	——	——	2⅛a3⅛p	——	shut	18 19 0	1d
25	holiday																		
26	172½	57⅛	58⅛	shut	89⅛	shut	shut	——	179	1 a 2d	Par	——	——	——	2⅛a3p	——	shut	18 19 0	1d
27	172⅝	57⅛	58	shut	89	shut	shut	——	——	1 a 2d	1p	——	——	——	2⅛a3p	——	shut	18 19 0	1d

[Printed by NICHOLS and Son, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street.]

J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No 11, Holborn.